UBC ALUMNI
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p 30

The International Corporate Octopus

Spring 71

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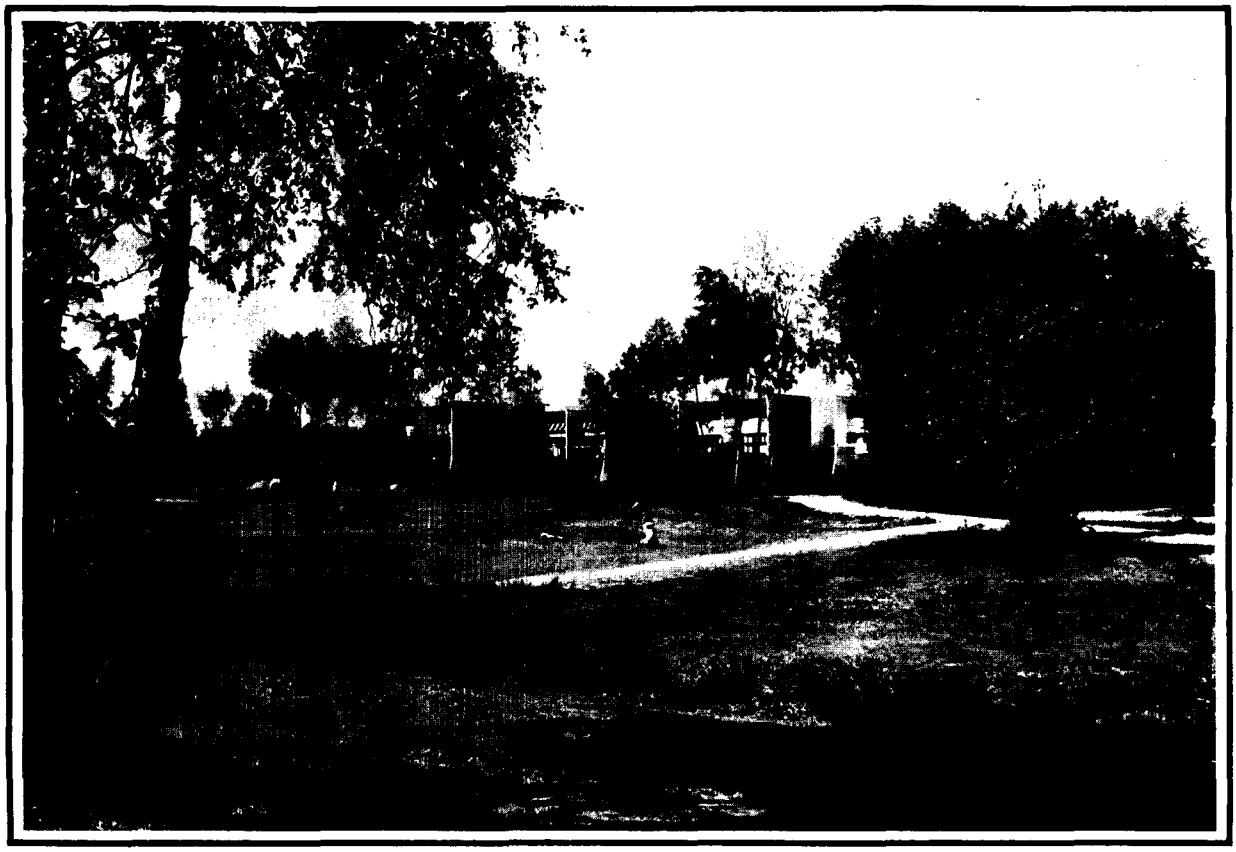

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UBC ALUMNI
Chronicle

VOLUME 25, NO. 1, SPRING 1971

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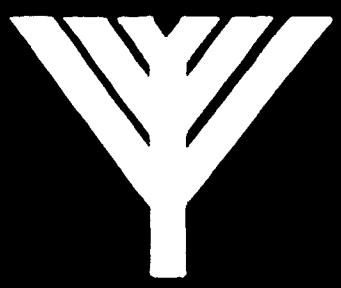

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Debate:

Should faculty ranks be abolished?

This question is debated in a new and, hopefully, regular feature of the Chronicle.

Dr. Walter Young, BA'55, head of political science, argues that academic ranks serve no useful function and should be scrapped.

Dr. Cyril Belshaw, head of anthropology and sociology, argues for retention of ranks, stating that critical evaluation of faculty colleagues is a vital university function.

Walter Young

ALTHOUGH BY TRADITION it would seem that faculty rank has always been with us, not in recent times have we examined its utility, its purposes and its consistency. It is my opinion that rank serves no useful purpose in the university, that moreover, it is inconsistent with the goals of the university, engages an unjustifiable amount of faculty time, and is a constant source of rancour, suspicion and mistrust. And, at the present time, it bears no relation whatsoever to the salary scale.

Presumably, rank indicates, in a public way, the university's recognition of a faculty member's abilities and service as a scholar, teacher and university citizen. The presumption is that Professors are qualitatively better scholars, citizens and teachers than Associate Professors who are, in their turn, better than Assistant Professors who are better than Instructors. In fact, of course, this is not so. Promotion is as much a function of length of service as anything since, clearly, no one who is kept on faculty and granted tenure is presumably deficient in the three categories and most, if not all, who stay will, in the fullness of time, become Professors. Perhaps this was not always so; it is the case now.

Not infrequently attempts are made to establish sets of criteria for promotion such that a given rank will presumably reflect some measurable difference from the rank below it. Despite the earnestness of these efforts, the result is more labour, more invidiousness. The criteria masquerade as quantifiable—as if this is justification: number of books, number of articles, number of pages, percentage of student support in teaching evaluation. Yet anyone who examines the results of the system across the university will see that fairness has not been achieved and pragmatic considerations — market, compassion, favoritism— have not been eliminated. The assertion of standards and steadfastness in their application is illusory.

If we were to grant that rank did in fact indicate qualitative differences, it is manifest that the

Continued p. 6

Cyril Belshaw

THERE IS A CERTAIN UTOPIAN appeal about Walter Young's proposal to eliminate professional ranks which strikes a responsive chord in most of us although it is linked with a highly cynical view of processes of academic judgment in this university. Yet academic judgment is surely what a university is about. If we are doing that job badly, in classroom and out, we must do it better. The pretence that academic judgment does not, or should not, exist, is one of two or three major threats to the integrity of the university community and to the quality of intellectual life in our society. It has many manifestations, from avoidance of the task of making critical judgments in the classroom, to avoidance of making judgments about the quality of our academic work (both teaching and research) as it is addressed to students and colleagues. I see Dr. Young's proposal to abolish rank—by *extending* it—as part of this pattern.

First, let me say that in many respects we are dealing with a non-issue. Nobody is really going to defend the particular details of the form of rank, manifested through particular titles, that applies in UBC today. With the possible exception of the title of full Professor, it doesn't really matter who is called what.

Furthermore, Dr. Young is not arguing against the title "Professor". He merely says that everybody teaching at a university should have it. As the experience of Europe should surely indicate, this step alone does not eliminate rank. In the North American scene it would merely hide it. It would be one more pretence that a university, dedicated to quality, does not make quality distinctions. I find the proposal to be based on a naive analysis of the university social system, and to lead to a situation in which hypocrisy would prevail. I would find it much more honest, and almost acceptable, if the proposal were to do away with the title "Professor" altogether, and if it were to be admitted that this action would not affect the need to undertake judgmental distinctions about the

Continued p. 6

Young/continued . . .

relative importance of various aspects of each of the three areas of service, and of the areas as between themselves, varies markedly from faculty to faculty, and within faculties, from department to department. What earns a professorship in one faculty would only just merit an associate professorship in another, while in some departments would be considered only a basis for tenure. Yet the public accolade of promotion makes no such distinctions. A professor, it is assumed, is a professor, is a professor.

If in fact it was possible to assess service equitably across the university there would still be no serious justification for rank. Presumably in the pursuit of knowledge all are colleagues, all are students. Scholarly investigation gains no validity from the rank of the investigator. It must stand on its merits as scholarship.

It is equally clear that the notion that scholars, teachers, citizens need to be rewarded by promotion for their achievement is specious. The "publish or perish" dogma has been soundly condemned by officials of this university often enough that further condemnation seems hardly necessary. But though this university officially denounces the dogma, it nevertheless enshrines it in the system of rank for it is an established fact that without an "adequate" publication record, promotion is denied. Recent events have made it clear that scholarly production is a necessary condition for promotion and tenure. Rank, it has been argued, is good for productivity. Yet this must be confronted as a corrosive doctrine. One does research because one is a scholar, one teaches because one believes in education, one participates in the university community because one accepts the responsibility to do so. These done from ambition are reprehensible and suspect.

At the present time the administration of the system of promotion consumes a wholly unwarranted amount of faculty time and energy. The process begins in September at the departmental level, there involving meetings, evaluation of colleagues, preparation of lengthy dossiers and the soliciting of opinions from faculty at other universities. At this level the procedure sows discord, acrimony and suspicion. Faculty members who are considered but not recommended, naturally, view their senior colleagues with something less than warm respect. Those recommended but ranked low, are equally distressed. The department head, seldom a figure of universal affection, burdened with the paperwork, is often subject to countless hours of argument and caustic analysis by the parties concerned. The same process continues when the matter is considered at higher levels, first by the dean of faculty and his advisory committee and finally by the president's senior appointments committee.

There was a time when rank and salary were linked. That is no longer true. Today rank and salary are separate. Then, at least, promotion meant a substantial pay increase. Today rank means no more than the successful transit of three levels of university bureaucracy, no mean feat admittedly, but an exercise devoid of any intrinsic value and fundamentally at odds with academic goals. And if salary floors are to be re-established it makes more sense to base them on years of service and experience than on rank.

At the present time there is no explicit relationship between rank and tenure although it is customary to appoint full professors with tenure. The proposal in this paper is not directed toward the procedures concerning granting or denying tenure. They are properly a separate question.

I strongly suggest that the present system of rank be abandoned at this university and that it be replaced by the occupational designation "professor" to be applied to all full-time academic employees.

Dr. Young's proposal has been presented to the UBC Faculty Association and will be discussed at its March meeting. If the proposal is adopted by faculty, it will be presented to the Board of Governors for possible implementation as policy. □

Belshaw/continued . . .

quality of our colleagues.

The real issues behind Dr. Young's argument are much more serious. His line of reasoning reinforces false stereotypes of the processes which go on in the university, which I would have expected him to understand better. These, I may add, are clearly far from perfect, but the attempt to improve them is worthy of more attention than half-baked proposals to sweep the issues under the carpet.

First, let me clear up a minor point. Dr. Young raises the point that rank and salary do not go together. This is only partially true, and, incidentally, is not true at most other North American universities. Insofar as it is true, it is only because (a) at this point in time our salary floors are ridiculously low given the present market, and (b) we have no ceilings for rank. But it still does happen that promotion, particularly rapid promotion, carries with it a more than normal salary raise.

The most revelatory point which Dr. Young advances is that rank is associated with a system of appraisal. It is curious indeed that academics get so worked up about promotion if the ranks really don't mean anything. It is curious also that in one statement Dr. Young regards the outcome of the present method to be the awarding of rank for long service, yet in another he regards years of service (and experience) to be the best criterion for monetary reward. He is in fact saying, let us not make judgments about the academic contribution of our colleagues, let us be time-servers.

I argue the reverse. If we are too timid and insecure to accept academic criticism, particularly when we are protected by the privileged position of tenure, and to engage in debate about the quality of our ideas, we should not be in a university.

If we refuse to take this responsibility and administer it ourselves, somebody else—you know who—will do it for us. It is a reasonable and legitimate thing to ask us to maintain intellectual standards, by appraisal and dis-

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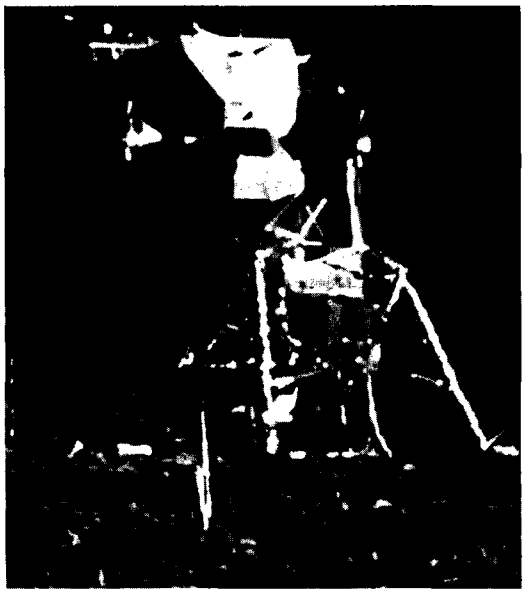

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*Canadian Magazine, Star Weekly, June 28. P.2.

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The International Corporate Octopus

Keith Bradbury

A FEW YEARS BACK, there was a revolution in a little Caribbean state that sparked a delightful court case in the United States. What triggered the court action was that the new revolutionary government quickly set about seizing property of the American Banana Company located in the country. So the aggrieved American Banana sued. Who did it sue? The revolutionary government that had taken its property? Not likely. None other than a rival U.S. company, the United Fruit Company. As soon became clear, United Fruit had not only financed and directed the revolution but had gratefully accepted—for its trouble—the seized property of American Banana.

Now, why American Banana ultimately lost the case is not of concern to us here. Rather, what is interesting is the manner in which United Fruit went about getting the government of its choice. There appears to have been no question in the mind of United Fruit executives but that what was good for United Fruit was good for the country, if not for American Banana. What it came down to was a personnel problem—finding the right people for the government jobs —which United Fruit solved. Perhaps American Banana's real complaint was that it didn't think of the idea first.

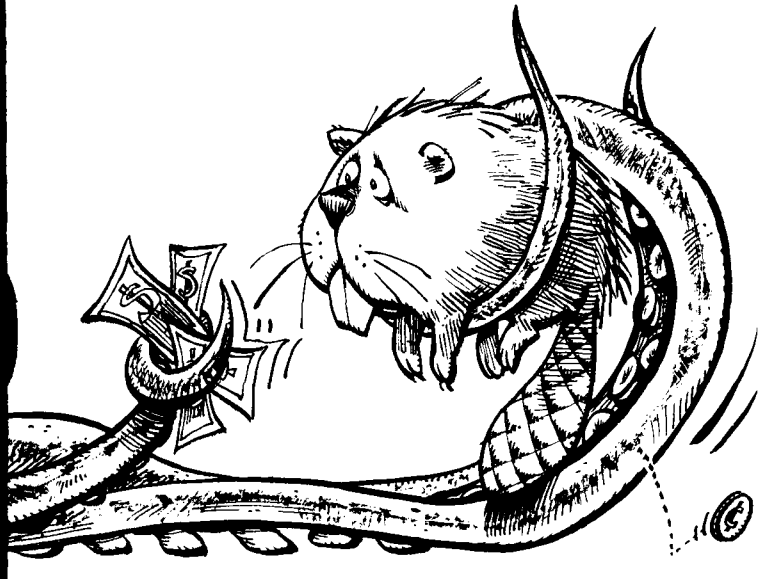
Well, that's business. Here in Canada, of course, we've had nearly 104 years of governmental stability and no corporation has yet felt the need to have a revolution to get what it wants from us. And there is no reason to assume this will change in the immediate future. Such blatant exercise of power would probably be considered bad form today. And, anyway, Canada is considerably richer and more powerful than the little Carribean state that fell to United Fruit. Yet, that doesn't mean we should simply rest easy. The philosophy expressed by United is not dead. What is only just being realized is that large, modern, international corporations are presenting new, more subtle, more sophisticated challenges to the authority of nation states.

The new problems have come with growth. In the years since the Second World War, some corporations have grown to gigantic size. General Motors, the biggest in the world, is a good example. In 1968, it had sales of $22 billion, which means that it produced and sold more than dozens of so-called nation states and about one-third of the Gross National Product of Canada. Of course, if the operations of General Motors were confined to the United States, then the problems would all be those of the United States. But in fact such corporations do not confine their operations to their own countries. They buy, sell and produce in a variety of different countries. In other words, they see the whole world as their oyster. And that's when problems start.

Consider Canada. Historically hungry for development, Canada has welcomed direct investment by outsiders. So much so that now some of our industries are almost wholly owned outside the country. Automobiles—97 per cent foreign-controlled; rubber products—97 per cent foreign-controlled; chemicals—78 per cent foreign-controlled; aircraft production—78 per cent foreign-controlled and electrical products—77 per cent.

And that's to name just a few. Theoretically, these foreign-owned corporations are under the control of Canadian law, just as Canadian-owned corporations are. But, even the federal government has doubts as to whether they really are. The problem is that international (or multinational) corporations have the ability to avoid, if not evade, government policy. They can shift their resources and alter their operations both geographically and through time. They can shift purchases and production among their subsidiaries. They can divert investments. They can transfer management and manpower. In other words, if they aren't treated exactly the way they want to be, they can go elsewhere. And that can hurt the host country. The result, says Ron Basford, BA'55, LLB'56, Canadian Minister of Consumer and Corporate Affairs, is that —"because international corporations have alternatives, individual governments are in a negotiating rather than a controlling position." While me and thee are subject to the law, these privileged giant corporate concerns "negotiate" it.

But it goes much further than that. One of Basford's greatest concerns is that these corporations, because of their size and foreign nationality, can frequently ignore Canadian policy entirely. For example, to the extent that a multinational corporation can generate funds independently from such sources as its parent company or from retained earnings, it may be able to limit the effectiveness of a country's monetary policy. Or it may escape tax laws in the absence of adequate monitoring facilities. Or it may frustrate laws against monopoly or restrictive trade practices by simply doing acts banned in Canada somewhere outside the boundaries of Canada where Canadian law doesn't apply. Thus, if two or three international firms carve up a world market between them and engage in price fixing, market allocation arrangements and other restrictive practices, there is little or nothing the government of Canada—or any other country acting alone—can do about it.



"Canada is the world's richest under-developed country"

Basford frequently points to two examples relating to Canada. The first concerns drugs. The government of Canada a few years ago established "beyond any doubt" that the price level of patented drugs was much higher in Canada than in many other countries. Says Basford: "Because of the relatively high level of incomes in Canada and because international drug firms were able to take advantage of barriers to trade between countries, they adopted the traditional policy of the monopolist of charging what the traffic will bear." But even when Canada responded with legislation limiting the patent monopolies in Canada to allow for competitive manufacture and import of drugs the problem was not solved. There has since been evidence of action being taken by the large drug firms to cut off a source of supply to small Canadian firms which have licences to import approved drugs. What the drug manufacturers can't do in Canada, they are doing abroad—and they are frustrating Canadian policy.

The second example involves farm machinery. A Royal Commission documented this case. Four companies, supplying 68 per cent of the tractors sold in Canada, were found to be building tractors in lower-cost, high-volume British plants and then selling them to Canadian farmers at artificially high U.S. prices. How? Because they wouldn't allow direct importation into Canada from British dealers or agents. In fact, the commission found dealers to be intimidated "by an undercurrent of fear of exposure to some overriding power of the manufacturers." "In both the drug industry and the farm machinery industry," concludes Basford, "multinational corporations have sought to impose private barriers to trade, in order to segment world markets and to charge what the traffic will bear in each segment of the market."

Of course, higher prices are an immediate and relatively easy-to-prove cost of multinational corporations. What is not clear so far are the long-term costs to a nation such as Canada. Do any economic benefits outweigh the various costs? Do they hurt a country politically? Can they destroy a culture?

In Canada, at least, there is some feeling that the much talked about benefits of such foreign investment are illusory. For example, McGill University economist, Kari Levitt, in her book *Silent Surrender,* opposes the widely-held view that outside direct investment actually develops a country. She accepts a definition of development which is based on changes in economic life arising not from outside but from within, from a country's own initiative. By this definition, she contends, Canada is the world's richest underdeveloped country.

And University of B.C. economist, Dr. Gideon Rosenbluth, who served on the federal government Watkins task force on foreign ownership, says that, while he sees no general case that Canada suffers economic losses because of foreign investment, "I also don't think, in spite of the many attempts that have been made to do it, that you could make a general case that we've had any great gains from foreign investment." In fact, he suggests that since the Second World War, the two countries where standard of living has risen most rapidly are Japan and West Germany—both of which limited direct U.S. investment. "I think," says Rosenbluth, "that the proposition that the multinational corporation has been the vehicle of international improvement of standard of living would be very hard to demonstrate."

Some of the problems with multinational corporations stem from the fact they frequently take a so-called "global" view of their operations. By this is meant that when such corporations act, they act for the benefit of the corporation as a whole and not for the benefit of, say, the segment located in Canada. Clearly the scope for conflict is great. Often, the wishes of Canada and the wishes of the international corporation will be in opposition.

Such difficulties are increased, however, by the fact that so-called multinational corporations are frequently not really multinational in any true sense—but are simply international extensions of national corporations. Thus, top management, research and development and various support services may all be located in the home country of the international firm. Other countries may be limited to having branch plants with imported management. One result is to limit opportunities for the development of managerial and entrepreneurial talent in the country where the branch plant is located. In Canada, it has been found that there is a lack of Canadians among senior managers and directors of branch plants located in Canada. Another result may be a certain economic instability for the branch plant country. In bad times, such corporations may close down branch plants before closing down those located in the home country. And finally, the tendency of international corporations to wholly own their foreign subsidiaries may seriously limit investment opportunities of individuals in the branch plant country. Sometimes, out of sheer lack of investment opportunity, they will wind up investing in the parent company. But in so doing, they may be providing the company with the funds to buy up more of the investor's own country. In Europe, it has been estimated that only 10 per cent of the American investment dollars spent there actually originate in the United States. The rest are dollars loans, credits, subsidies and local (i.e., European) earnings of the American companies. As J. J. Servan-Schreiber discovered in researching his book, *The American Challenge*, "We pay them to buy us."

Politically, concern has been expressed that multinational corporations present dangers to the sovereignty of the countries where they locate. Rosenbluth, for example, is concerned about the question of extra-territorial application of laws of the home country of the corporation. By this is meant that the home country may seek to enforce its own laws on those branches of the company located abroad.

In Canada, there have been instances of this in which American laws relating to trading with the enemy, anti-trust and monetary policy have been applied to subsidiaries of American companies here—although both governments have tried to hush such matters up, says Rosenbluth. "Anytime anything has come out as a kind of crisis, the 'solution' has always been to make some sort of accommodation. But the point is that you're always at the mercy of voluntary restraints imposed on themselves by the American government to smooth the troubled waters."

Another problem relates to the political power exercised here by branch plants. Explains Rosenbluth: "In any capitalist country, the people who run large corporations have very significant political power, which they exercise. If you have a particularly large proportion of your large firms controlled all in one country—and that's the case here, then in fact all this political influence exercised as a matter of course by large business is external political influence. And there's a real loss of sovereignty there."

But the most chilling warning about the dangers of this kind of investment comes from Charles Burchill, head of the department of history and economics at Royal Roads, who wrote recently about the danger of outside military intervention to protect investments made by foreigners. "The tendency for foreign investment to be followed by political and military interference in the domestic affairs of the host country by the government of the investing country has behind it a long and dishonorable history," he said.

Of course, many would argue that Canada would never find herself in very serious conflict with the United States because of a similarity of outlooks. But at least one student of multinational corporations would suggest that this is because of the effect these corporations have already had upon our culture. Don Wells, a UBC economics student writing a thesis on multinational corporations, suggests that the corporations have already closed off the socialist option for Canada because of the vested interest the U.S. already has here. But in addition, he suggests, they have a homogenizing effect, "homogenization of values through created demand, homogenization of values through the expansion of organization and the values the corporate organizations imply." In other words, cultures are adapted to the multinational corporation's demands and needs, not the other way around.

The solution? The recently-established Canada Development Corporation? Ownership restrictions? Cooperation among governments to control gigantic corporate organizations? Establishment of so-called "world" corporations under the auspices and regulation of the United Nations? All have been suggested. Whatever the eventual choice, it might be well to bear in mind the following: In 1969, multinational corporations accounted for 7.5 per cent of the free world's economy. But a recent study by the Economic Council of Canada predicts that within 20 years, they may account for 50 per cent. □

Vancouver freelance writer Keith Bradbury, BA'66, LLB'69, is a former Vancouver Sun reporter. He was editor of The Ubyssey in 1962-63.

A Day In The Life Of A Medical Student

AT 7 A.M. ON A GREY WINTER morning Margaret Rose, fourth-year UBC medical student enters the front door of Willow Pavilion and turns along one of the drab, green-walled corridors of Vancouver General Hospital. She stops at the coat hooks just outside the nurses' station and hangs up her coat.

"Good morning Dr. Rose," says a nurse as she goes by.

As a fourth-year student, Margaret isn't in fact a doctor yet, but, under a new arrangement with the hospital, she's entitled to be called "doctor". This is because for the first time this year fourth-year medical students are allowed to practise medicine. Under an arrangement with the B.C. College of Physicians and Surgeons, they are registered as temporary physicians and, as a result, do the work of interns. There are two exceptions: they can't prescribe narcotics outside the hospital and they can't sign death certificates.

Their "year" comprises 14 months. They spend six weeks at UBC's psychiatric unit, six weeks at a hospital of their choice anywhere in B.C. and the rest of the time on the wards of Vancouver General Hospital. If this new program is successful it could mean that UBC medical students studying to be specialists will in future spend only three years instead of the present four as residents.

The enthusiasm the students have for this scheme is evident. Margaret says she's happier this year than she's ever been.

"The first three years of medical school were academic and tension-producing," she recalls. "We were all so compulsive about studying and there was nothing practical to build our self-confidence. I was so desperate I used to go down to VGH emergency and tag along with the interns."

Now she spends most of her time at the hospital. She's on call—which means a 24-hour shift—every two to three days. Obstetrics, Margaret says, is the most hectic. One weekend she was on the ward from 8 a.m. Saturday morning until 7 a.m. Sunday and after one-and-a-half hours sleep worked another eight-hour shift. That, she admits, doesn't happen all the time but after 11 months on the job this year's fourth-year students are all feeling pretty tired.

This morning, as she talks, she tucks her brown hair beneath a white skullcap and dons a floor-length gown in preparation for morning rounds—a strict hospital ritual when all patients have their progress checked and recorded. Rounds are made three times a day—at 8 a.m., 2 p.m. and again at 7 p.m.

Margaret joins a group of fellow students. Only Carl, who is in her class, acknowledges her presence. The rest continue talking.

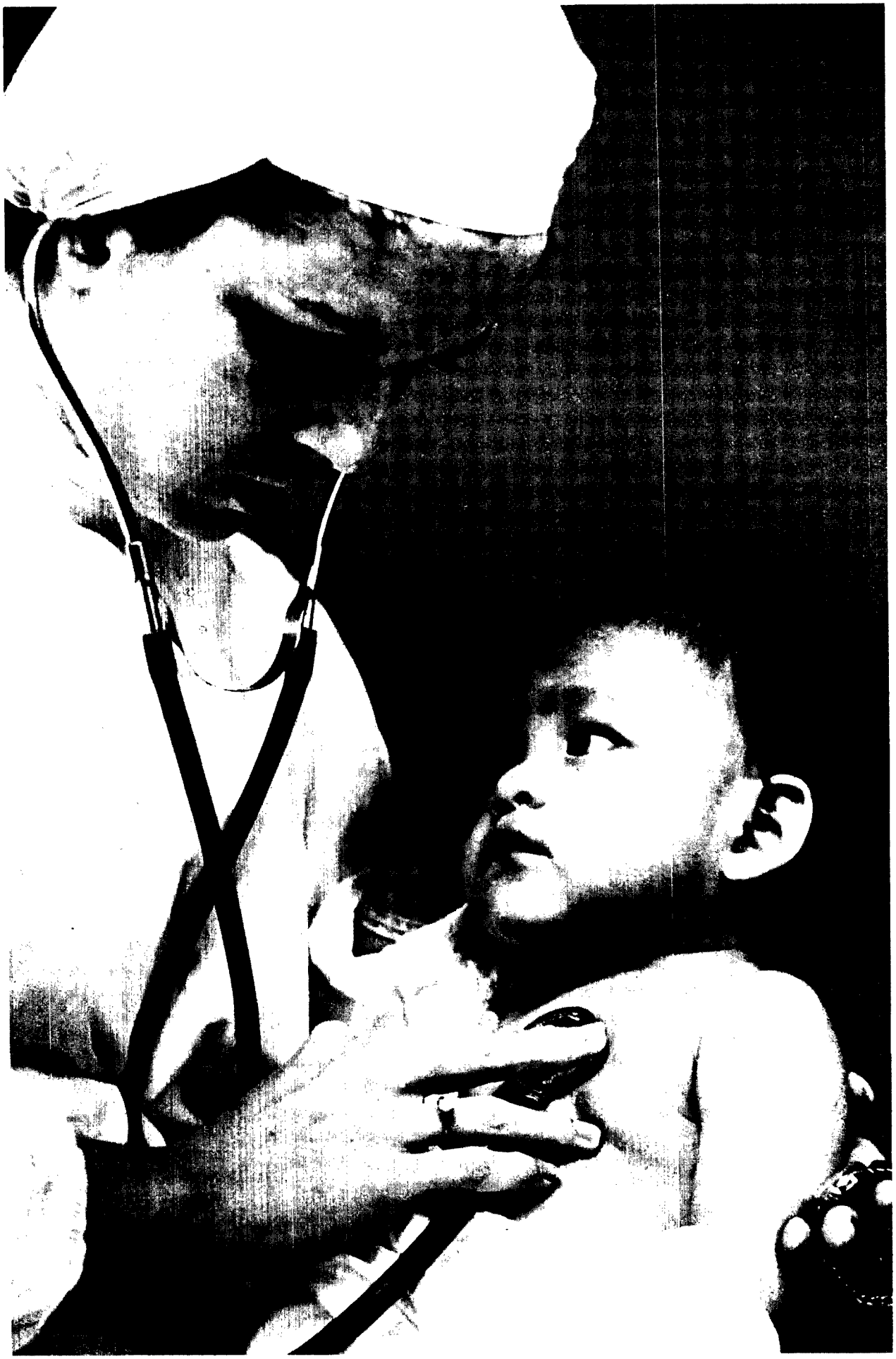
There are five doctors in the group including herself. They represent the strict hospital hierarchy which dictates place and responsibility and, in the system, Margaret and Carl are low men (so to speak) on the totem pole. They're officially called "clerks". One year ahead of them is Josie, the only intern in the group. The most senior are Tim and Volker, both first-year residents in pediatrics. If the proposed system were in operation they would have only two more years to complete before receiving their pediatrics degrees. In actuality they must finish three more years of hospital practice.

Together the doctors enter the nursery. Their patients are babies in the VGH intensive care unit. Today there are nine babies here—all critically ill. Many won't survive their first week of life and many of those who will have been so sick that they'll never function as normal human beings.

The babies lie in their isolettes or incubators in a long row along one wall, under the bright ward lights. Each is surrounded by the equipment

Medical student Margaret Rose checks pulse rate of baby in the Vancouver General Hospital well baby clinic.

Text/Joyce Bradbury **Photography/Andrew Sorila**



necessary to sustain life—respirators, heart monitors, two or three intravenous systems. A nurse sits quietly beside each baby.

The first baby, a premature 2.2 pounds, was rushed to VGH the night before from an upcountry town. The two residents examine the child, discuss treatment and in her notebook Margaret records their instructions. After rounds, she will transcribe these into each baby's medical record.

They move on to the next baby. Only hours old, he has been brought to the unit with a suspected skull fracture sustained at birth. Outside the unit the anxious father appears at the observation window. One of the residents smiles at him reassuringly and moves his son's head toward him. Then he begins examination of the baby, explaining his technique to the others, who listen intently. Finally, to complete the examination, he fits a measuring tape around the baby's head and holds the measure up for Margaret to record.

"Forty-two inches?" she asks incredulously. Everyone laughs and sheepishly the resident remeasures the infant's head, this time with the proper side of the tape.

They move on to a jaundiced baby whose eyes are covered by white tape shutting out the intense rays from banks of ultra violet lights beamed over her isolette. She is four-days old and already has had four replacement blood transfusions. They decide that she must have another transfusion later in the day. Margaret is given the job.

The baby in the next isolette follows the movements of the group with wide brown eyes. He's the oldest on the ward. He has spent the first six months of his life here because he has a nerve disease. A respirator tube is taped to his nose and behind his isolette hang two intravenous bottles. One, called the lifeline, feeds directly into the jugular vein to his heart. The other disappears into a peripheral vein and contains a mixture of proteins, vitamins, plasma and sugar. Pumps which regulate the intravenous flow sit on top of his isolette. In a strangely sad gesture, his nurse has taped a blue and white toy fish to the side of the isolette where he can see it.

Beside him is a tiny girl only days old who has already undergone two major stomach operations. Her stomach is crisscrossed with ugly black sutures and she is scheduled for another operation that afternoon. Three intravenous bottles hang beside her isolette; the third is feeding her whole blood. A monitor records her heart beats. During her next operation she will die.

Death? Do the students ever learn to deal with it—is it important to them?

"Yes, it's important," says Margaret. "You have to make yourself get over it. You have to learn not to become emotionally involved and you learn that if you let your emotions rule you're no use as a doctor to anyone. You rationalize that maybe with some patients it's better that they die. Some of these babies have so many abnormalities and are so sick that they'll never live normal lives." Still, she says, she does become emotionally involved. "The hardest job for me is telling parents about their child's death."

By 8:20 the doctors finish rounds and head for a lecture called Pediatric Grand Rounds—another hospital ritual. All residents, doctors, nurses and clerks like Margaret who are working in pediatrics are expected to attend these lectures, scheduled once and sometimes twice a day. The topics range from very technical medical subjects to sociological studies. When the lecture ends at 10, Margaret heads for the cafeteria.

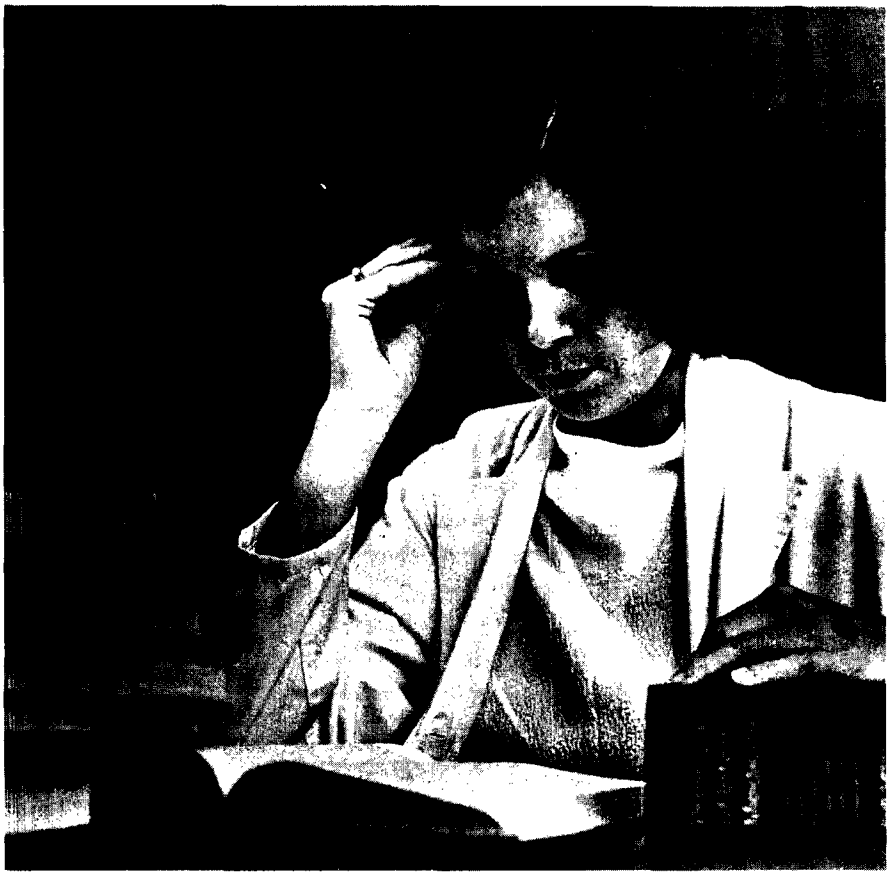
As everywhere else in the hospital, rank is pulled in the cafeteria. Doctors to the right; all other hospital personnel to the left. Margaret turns right and picks up a 20-cent sandwich and a glass of water. Like most medical students she doesn't have much money. Along with her classmates she's paid $120 a month. To supplement this she works part-time in the hospital laboratory. (Before returning to university and entering medicine she spent two years as a laboratory technician).

Three of her friends stop briefly at her table on their way out to remind her of a party in the doctor's residence.

She says that she's on call but she'll look in if she has time. Thoughtfully she watches them leave the cafeteria.

"I used to depend on them a lot," she recalls. "I used to wonder what I would do when we all went our separate ways. But now it doesn't bother

Above, Margaret and fellow student doctors enjoy a joke while examining x-rays . . . Below, it's study time. Margaret grabs a couple of hours from her packed routine to study in the hospital library.



me as much. I feel much better, much more confident about practising medicine. It's strange how this feeling has grown over the past months."

Margaret feels she has changed in other ways too. "I'm still idealistic but less so than before. I used to moralize and now I try to be non-judgemental. I've learned a lot about myself."

At 11:30 Margaret returns to the intensive care unit and finds the others waiting for her. The two residents are impatient. They stride ahead to the elevators. On the fourth floor ward they scrub with the inevitable Phisohex and put on caps and gowns. They enter the well-baby ward.

They know these babies too because they've been assigned to check their daily progress. One of the residents asks, "Want to see a beautiful case of thrush?" (a fungus infection) They peer into the baby's mouth. "It's improving," he says, satisfied and outlines the treatment he used.

The pediatrician who is supposed to accompany them is late so the resident assumes command and begins a lecture on the examination of the newborn. The child he examines is a tiny black-haired healthy boy who screams unhappily while he's being poked and probed. Finally the pediatrician arrives and, with a few well-placed questions designed to leave egg on the resident's face, assumes the lecture.

After the lecture Margaret heads for the library. It is now 12:30 p.m. Her schedule doesn't leave much time for studying, so essential because examinations are given after every six week rotation. What does she do for relaxation?

"I listen to music," she says. "I go to parties." But what she's really saying is that this year is more than a fulltime job; it's a lifestyle. Probably the only time she's completely away from medicine is when she's at home, an apartment shared with two friends—a secretary and a school teacher.

At 2 p.m. it's back to the intensive care unit for afternoon rounds. The tiny baby from upcountry has died earlier in the afternoon and the baby with stomach sutures is being prepared for her last operation.

After rounds Margaret is called to the second floor nursery to examine a newborn. Then she checks the other 17 babies in her well-baby

Off the ward and into the classroom . . . Top, left, Margaret enters VGH classroom for pediatrics lecture, part of the daily routine. Below, she and two other student doctors consult patient's medical chart.

ward. At 3:30 she returns to the intensive care unit to administer the replacement blood transfusion ordered in the morning. She is accompanied by a senior pediatrician.

The replacement machine is attached to a catheter which leads into the baby's umbilical cord. On the catheter is a stopcock which permits regulation of an input and discard tube; 250cc's of blood will be exchanged, or, three times the volume of blood in the baby's body. The procedure involves drawing out 10 cc's at a time and replacing it with 10 cc's of new blood. After every second exchange the baby will be examined thoroughly.

The exchange progresses smoothly. Suddenly Margaret who, on impulse, has stopped to listen to the baby's heart rate reaches into the isolette and begins external heart massage. Through the stethoscope she's heard the baby's heart beat die. Two good thumps on the chest start it again.

Do sudden emergencies like that scare her? "I have fears of panicking," she admits, "but so far I've always been able to think of something to do."

Her attitude to this emergency and practically every situation is a noticeable calmness, almost a casualness. Is this studied? "Partly. I'm just a calm type, but I've also learned that I'm not as efficient and I waste too much time if I let my emotions through."

She is now nine hours into her shift and it will be nine more hours before she goes to bed in an adjoining room. Her shift officially ends in 15 more hours.

At 4:30 she attends a seminar in the Children's Hospital.

After the seminar her time is her own for an hour and she meets a friend for a strictly social dinner.

Her evening progresses through 7 p.m. rounds and into the night. The ward is quiet. Carl, who has the night

off and had left, appears again to collect his shaving kit forgotten at the hospital the night before. Then, at 9, a nurse calls Margaret to look at a badly bleeding circumcision. She scrubs and mutters to Carl who's already done his rotation on surgery, "What do you do for a bleeding circumcision?" Carl scrubs and gowns and comes in with her. Together they try to locate the source of bleeding. The nurse hovers anxiously. Finally they decide to leave the wound uncovered. They feel the bleeding should stop voluntarily and a few minutes later they're proved right. If the bleeding hadn't stopped they would have called Dr. Singh, the fourth-year pediatrics resident on night call. Margaret is getting very tired now and talks about going to bed if nothing happens in the unit. But a baby arrives from another hospital and Dr. Singh leaves Margaret instructions on administering tests. Without warning the baby begins to tremble with violent convulsions. "O Lord, baby, don't do that," says its nurse quietly. There isn't much time. Margaret is immediately on the phone to Dr. Singh for permission to give the baby an anticonvulsant. She acts quickly. Finally the trembling stops and the baby begins to sweat. Margaret checks its heart beat. In the isolette the baby cries now and its cry sounds lonely and distant through the isolette walls.

The nurses are changing shifts. One complains loudly that her relief still hasn't arrived and is always late anyway. Beside her the winking light on the heart monitor ticks softly.

At 11 p.m. Dr. Singh and Margaret do a blood culture on the baby who has convulsed. They have a hard time finding a vein in the small hand. Dr. Singh also decides to do a lumbar puncture (the gathering of spinal fluid) but Margaret has done lumbar punctures so she decides to sit this one out.

Just after 1 a.m. she starts to bed. She is stopped by a nurse who says that one of the intravenous tubes seems to be pumping the fluid into tissues instead of a vein. Margaret waits while the nurse checks the baby again. The nurse comes back and grins, "False alarm. You look pooped. Go to bed." Margaret goes. At 4 a.m. she will have to get up to do a special test for an experiment she has volunteered to assist. Until then she can sleep, perhaps. . . □

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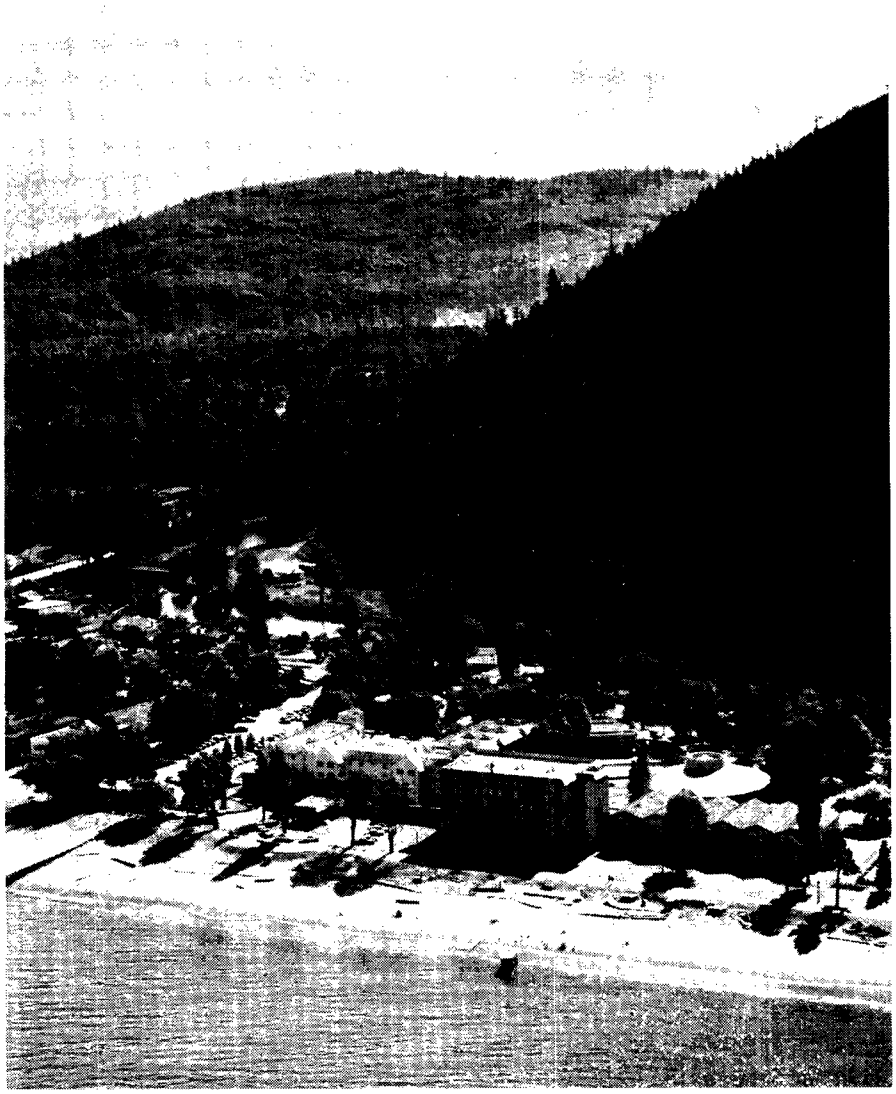

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ALUMNI FUND 70

Bill Loiselle

	Dollars	Donors
UBC Alumni Fund and Geology Campaign	$156,316	5196
Friends of UBC Inc. (USA) and Geology Campaign	25,432	624
Total	181,748	5820
Three Universities Capital Fund	29,980	177
*Other Alumni Gifts	*65,818	3801
*Includes 1970 Graduating Class Gift of $12,100		
Total	**$277,546**	**9798**

George L. Morfitt, '58, Chairman
Kenneth L. Brawner, '58, Deputy Chairman
M. Murray McKenzie, '58, Past Chairman
Frank Dembicki, '67, Phonathon Program
John A. Boland, Parents' Program
Ralph H. Gram, '37
James L. Denholme, '56
T. Barrie Lindsay, '58
William E. Redpath, '47
Jack K. Stathers, '58
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Ian C. Malcolm
Jack K. Stathers, '58

In Pursuit of Excellence

A FRIEND IN NEED is a friend indeed. That old saying has been found true once again in the experience of the UBC Alumni Fund during its 1970 campaign year. Alumni Fund staff and volunteers discovered that the university, during this time of need, has many friends, among alumni and others, eager to financially help UBC in its drive for academic excellence.

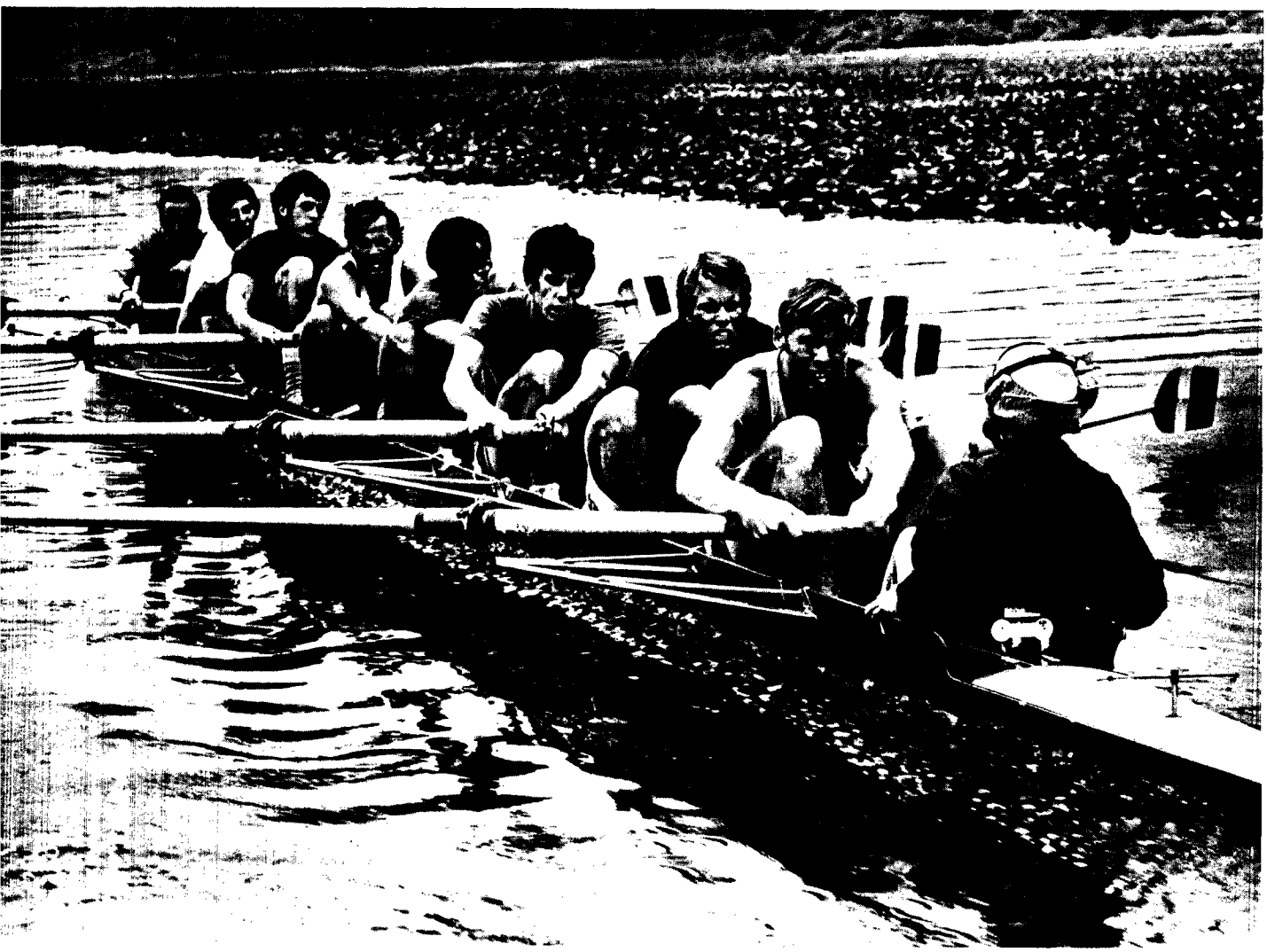
This finding is documented in the results of the Alumni Fund '70 campaign. Alumni and other friends of the university donated $277,546.

"It's very gratifying to see the continuing financial support being given the university by its graduates and other friends," said George Morfitt, 1970 Alumni Fund chairman. "Alumni giving in 1970 was all the more impressive for the fact that it took place during a period of economic recession. I'm sure the university community greatly appreciates this financial assistance."

Ian Scotty Malcolm, Director of the Alumni Fund, stated in his annual report that the $277,546 total was made up of donations from three main sources. Direct gifts from alumni to the Alumni Fund and geology building campaign amounted to $181,748; payment of pledges to the Three Universities Capital Fund totalled $29,980 and other gifts to UBC by alumni totalled $65,818.

Malcolm pointed out an important, and generally overlooked, aspect of the Alumni Fund. "Annual giving is the base upon which all voluntary giving programs are founded," he said. "The size of the average gift is satisfactory, but the

Alumni Fund executive plans 1971 campaign. Left to right, communications director Clive Cocking, association president Barrie Lindsay, executive director Jack Stathers, member-at-large Ralph Gram, parents program director John Boland, past chairman, fund, Murray McKenzie, 1970 chairman George Morfitt, resources council executive secretary Alf Adams, phonathon director Frank Dembicki, association treasurer William Redpath and Alumni Fund director Ian C. Malcolm.



Vancouver Sun

Pull! Pull! . . . rowers work out amid the lily pads of Burnaby Lake. Alumni donated $10,100 toward support of the UBC rowing program.

number of contributions is great. In effect, it becomes a 'living endowment' as receipts from annual giving to the university would equal the invested return from an endowment sum 20 to 25 times greater in size. I hope more of our alumni will look on annual giving in this way."

Students Are Benefiaries

It is expected that some 170 students will receive scholarships and bursaries in the coming year from donations to the UBC Alumni Fund. The provision of financial help to qualified and needy students has been and continues to be a major aim of the Fund.

N. A. M. MacKenzie Alumni Scholarships of $350 each are annually awarded to 64 top-ranking UBC freshmen from all over B.C. And 10 N. A. M. MacKenzie American Alumni Scholarships of $500 each are awarded to young Americans entering U.B.C. This program is supported by alumni living in the U.S.

The Fund also allocated $15,400 to the relatively new UBC Alumni Bursary Plan and $5,600 to support the John B. Macdonald bursaries, a scheme which will provide 16 bursaries of $350 each to qualified, needy students. Donations from alumni living in the U.S. provide the $500 Southern California Branch Scholarship and the $500 Daniel Young Memorial Scholarship.

A consistent recipient of alumni gifts is the library, which received $7,400 in books and cash.

Alumni Support Rowing

Athletics also received considerable support. Donations from graduates and an Alumni Fund allocation provided $11,985. Of this total, $10,100 represents specified gifts from alumni to rowing. The money was used to meet operating costs of the rowing program and to maintain the shells and other equipment. A broad range of intramural and extramural sports also received assistance.

Giving cue for the start of another UBC NOW program, a channel 10 series, is UBC information television producer Mike Tindall. Alumni Fund has contributed $14,000 to help launch the UBC Information Office television program, soon to begin producing news features for use by television stations around B.C.

Above (left), 1971 Alumni Fund chairman Ken Brawner and (right) Alumni Fund director Ian (Scotty) Malcolm look over model of a section of the redeveloped campus. Success in receiving pledges of $1.8 million has enabled steel girders of the Geological Sciences Centre's first phase, below, to begin emerging into the campus skyline.

Geology Building Started

During the year, the UBC Alumni Fund organization gave assistance to a very important, specialized campaign—the fund-raising campaign for a new $4 million Geological Sciences Centre. It is an important campaign because, first, the present facilities—a dilapidated frame building and six tarpapered shacks—are totally inadequate and, second, because UBC's geology department has so far trained about 20 per cent of all geologists in Canada. And over the years its graduates have contributed, directly or indirectly, to the discovery of $39 billion worth of mineral resources in Canada.

To date, 224 UBC alumni have pledged $163,621 to the geology building campaign. And 34 students have pledged $6,995. Together with commitments from mining, oil and associated companies, faculty and others, a total of $1.8 million has been pledged. The progress of the campaign up to now has enabled construction to begin on the first phase of the new Geological Sciences Centre.

Fast Effective Help

One area of Alumni Fund operation which has proved to be a popular and effective method of aiding university projects is the "contingency" fund. This is a scheme designed to give prompt financial assistance to worthy student and faculty projects. Since its inception, the contingency fund has given out $14,896 in help, ranging in amounts from $50 to $1,500. It has assisted such projects, among others, as an Arts Undergraduate Society student orientation program, student transportation to a nursing conference, an information centre for troubled students called "Speak Easy", and the B.C. Union of Students employment placement service.

Busy on the phone lines talking to prospective donors are UBC grads participating in the annual Alumni Fund phonathon. The two-evening telephone blitz succeeded in raising more than $12,000 to be used in assisting worthy faculty and student projects.

Another highlight of the annual campaign was the fact that the President's Fund continued to be oversubscribed. In 1970, graduates donated $12,292 specifically to this fund, a clear indication of their support for President Walter Gage. The President's Alumni Fund was established to enable the president to support, at his discretion, a wide variety of special university projects.

Two specialized appeals carried out under the auspices of the Alumni Fund also met with a favorable response from alumni. The campaign to endow the Frank Noakes Memorial Fund received $4,200 in gifts from engineering alumni and students. This memorial fund is being established in memory of a former electrical engineering head, the late Dr. Frank Noakes, and is to provide bursaries to qualified, needy electrical engineering students.

An appeal was also conducted for the UBC class of 1925. It received $1,500 in gifts from alumni. The money is to be used to buy equipment for the Crane Library for blind students and original art for the Student Union Building art collection.

That was the fund record for 1970. Now the Alumni Fund has swung into its campaign for 1971.

Ken Brawner, Alumni Fund campaign chairman for 1971, points out that there is new significance to alumni annual giving. "The university's need for free funds to provide that extra margin for academic excellence is as great as ever," he said. "But in addition, now that student enrolment at UBC is levelling off, gifts from alumni will have the effect of going further toward providing the 'extras' any great university needs. We hope alumni will continue to give strong support to the Alumni Fund in 1971." □

HARRY ADASKIN

UBC's Mr. Music

VLAD

IT DIDN'T MATTER that the house number was hidden from sight by the snow. Even obscured, there was no mistaking Harry Adaskin's house. Very simply, it was the most stunning place on the block.

The door was opened by Adaskin himself, an impressive figure in a dark suit, looking more like a lively 50-year-old than a retired musician of 70. A greying goatee and wide smile finished the picture, and I was ushered in by a deep and deliberate, but friendly voice.

If I hadn't been prepared, I would have been struck by awed silence at the sight of the living room. Huge, modern paintings fought with miles of bookshelves for wall-space. Eskimo and Indian sculpture flowed from the coffee tables into the hallway. And certainly, it was the first time I have ever seen two grand pianos in one living room. It is the kind of house one might expect a wildly extravagant 24-year-old couple to live in, not two elderly professors of music.

What even amazed me more was to learn that almost all of the furniture in their present house once fit in the Acadia Camp army hut they called home for 18 years.

It was in 1945 that Norman Mackenzie, then president of UBC, asked Adaskin to become head of the not-yet formed music department. By this time he was already a well-known musician, both as second violinist with the Hart House String Quartet and in his own right as a soloist. Since then he has taught several thousand students the art of listening in his music appreciation classes, and given many others lessons on the violin.

But without exception his students claim music is only part of what he teaches. "I learned more about English literature in his class than I ever did from anyone in the English department," says Harry Locke, BA-'52, one of Adaskin's earliest students.

"One of my French essays was stimulated by his stories and poetry reading in class," says a present-day student. "Of course we learn a lot about music, but he is always introducing his philosophy of the arts into his lectures."

The same was true of the interview. I had heard that the Adaskins have neither a phonograph nor record collection in their house, and asked him the reason why.

"I know what's on the record when I hear it once," he said. "Now why would I want to hear it a second time? Will there be a change of sound; will he do something he missed the first time? No, it will be exactly the same, won't it. To listen once I don't have to have a machine and buy records."

This kind of comment is typical of Adaskin. He's a man who has definite beliefs and opinions, and his wife Frances says, "has known exactly what he wanted to do all his life, and has somehow always managed to do it."

Take for example his 12-year career as an administrator of the music department at UBC. One of his first jobs was to find faculty members, and not even a lack of funds would deter him. At one time he had the opportunity of bringing composer Barbara Pentland to UBC, but the university was short of money.

"I must have asked at an awkward time, because the university didn't take kindly to importing someone from Toronto to join the staff. I couldn't get the money from them, so I thought, well, I want her, and was rather afraid someone else might get her. I went to a local patron of the arts and asked if he would be interested in paying a regular salary. He agreed and I managed to bring her in the end, even without the financial aid of the university."

Another example is the way he learned to speak French.

"I remember when I was young I was irked by the fact that I couldn't read French. One day I got a job playing with a small orchestra between the acts of a stock company. We couldn't make a noise while the play was on, so I bought a grammar book. I started at page one and went

Alex Volkoff

ASIA

right through to the end, concentrating on it every day for two hours, seven days a week. At the end of two years I was able to think in French. Later I did the same with German, although I never developed the same fluency."

But those aren't the only subjects he learned on his own. Adaskin is the epitome of a scholar and a gentleman, but he has had formal education only in the elementary grades. "I was so enamoured of the violin that anything that took away from that for me was strictly taboo. But I have been an almost pathological reader all my life. You can't keep that up for 60 years and not learn something."

Talking to Adaskin is often like reading a Who's Who of 20th century artists in all fields. For those like myself who are well on the good side of 30, people such as Ravel and Barrere, Emily Carr and Lawren Harris are names in a book. We study them as contemporaries, but don't really think of them as such. Adaskin, on the other hand, has dealt with them in person.

When during the summers of the early thirties he and his pianist wife went to France to study music, they lived in the Paris of F. Scott Fitzgerald and Hemingway.

"Oh, it was a marvelous period! Debussy had been dead just 11 years when I came there; Ravel was still alive. The Hart House Quartet went on tour with Ravel in 1928. We played at his debut in New York and then toured with him in the United States.

"I knew Emily Carr very well in the twenties and the thirties. When the Quartet made its annual visit to the west coast I would visit her in Victoria and she would show me her year's work. The first time when I came in she asked me to sit down but there wasn't a chair in the room. It was a studio, and so I thought I should sit on the floor. Then out of the corner of my eye I saw something coming down from the ceiling. When I looked she was lowering a great big wicker chair on a pulley. She liked an uncluttered room and had all her chairs up there.

"And so I visited her for many years and she would show me her new work. That's how she came to give me one of her paintings. She couldn't get $25 for them at the time, but a few years ago I sold it for $10,000."

This is typical of Harry Adaskin—he's not about to jump on the bandwagon, because he is usually way in front of it.

"Of course, I was always interested in painting; that's why Lawren Harris was one of my oldest friends here. There was a long period in our lives when he and I would go to lunch every Tuesday. For years and years we used to go to an Italian restaurant and stuff ourselves with spaghetti and talk for hours. He was very interested in theosophy, of which I knew nothing. It opened up a whole world for me and led me into Zen, which is my present interest."

As one of his old students says: "I've known the Adaskins for 20 years and they haven't really changed their basic life style. But their minds are still so vitally young. They epitomize the beautiful life in the true sense of the phrase."

The one major change came just over a year ago when Adaskin suddenly stopped playing the violin.

"I gave my last recital at 60 and then struggled for nine years with what they call tennis elbow in my bowing arm. It is a muscle that stiffens up when I least expect it. I tried to overcome it, but then one morning when I was getting ready to do my practising, I suddenly had an intimation that I musn't play any more. You know, one must obey these impulses, so I immediately sold my violin. But it was hard to do it. It was a year ago, and I still get moments of regret."

Adaskin would disagree, but many of his friends are convinced that he has educated people in Vancouver to listen to contemporary music. Barbara Pentland remembers when in 1941 Adaskin brought about the first performance of her quartet for piano and strings in Toronto.

"That was the beginning of many performances of my music and other Canadian works for which he was responsible. Even after they moved to Vancouver he continued to perform, and bring about performances of new music. It was particularly important in those days because new music was less easy to hear than now. But even today few other Canadians show comparable interest in contemporary music." □

Miss Alex Volkoff is a fourth-year arts student majoring in English. A part-time Vancouver Sun reporter, she plans doing advanced study in communications.

books

Birney Steps Into The Dada Borderblur

Rag And Bone Shop
by Earle Birney
McClelland and Stewart
Toronto, $2.95

GEORGE BOWERING

IN THE EARLY FIFTIES some of the critics took for granted that they could refer to Earle Birney's career in the past tense because he had not publisht any poems since the collection of his poems in 1948. Then in 1958 a big new collection came out, & Birney's career has been larger & certainly more notable during the Sixties than at any time earlier.

Now, to begin the Seventies, comes this book, & the critics will have to get up off their swivel chairs again. They used to think of him as an intelligent western Chaucer of the century that Laurier said would be Canada's, as a "chronicler of Canadian life" during & after the War. Now he is a bothersome gadfly alighting on the territory of bp Nichol & Bill Bissett.

The new book is printed in black & white & red, & we may be assured that the colors are restricted by the publisher to keep the price down. There are found poems, concrete poems, tone poems, & stuff that isnt asking to be called poems at all. Some people will think it odd, some will feel betrayed, that pensioner Birney has decided to step into the dada borderblur.

The title is from Yeats, who used the image to speak of the resources for more poems in his old age. Here Birney rifles his past, rewrites old uncollected poems, scatters words & drawings all over the pages. He's the shopkeeper & the shop is one of those wooden-floor jumble stores you find in the mountains. You have to look thru the piles of merchandise to find what you want or what you never knew existed. Chances are the cheese-graters will be next to the wading boots.

Many of the concrete things are the simplest kind, the words strung around the surface copying shapes of their referents or motions, making the eye & mind wander out from behind the habits of silent reading. These, and the found objects, are on a line of development in Birney's poetry from the allusion & rhetoric of the Thirties, thru the linguistic dance thirty years later. Metaphor is no longer manufactured. It is let loose with pun & picture, rime, what we learn from nature, not try to teach it.

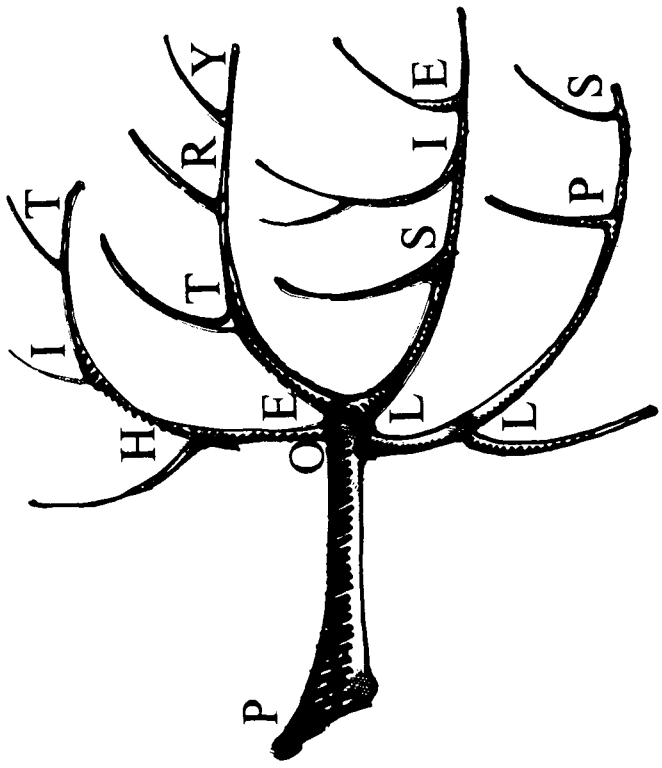
On poetry "readings" now, Birney carries slides, which he has to show from the seat in the middle of the audience, rather than standing up in front of them & intoning. That change in stance is not just the result but also the purpose of the change in the poems. For when you perceive the poet trying out all these things, taking titles like any teenager off a jukebox & making a sentence from them, for example, it is to keep the human being going & visible, not just the poet, to see the hand & the mind searching for forms, for a connection, not just laying it out for us from Olympus or Galiano Island.

In a nice long poem about his auto trip eastward across the country, Birney thinks of the geology of the place, the pre-historical life, & counterpoints these trips with a sell-out government brochure for the Americans (the reason some of these newcomers disapproved of the book in the Vancouver reviews). Birney shows his stance toward the country he was born in & loves, "which I inheriting do not possess."

But the concrete & the found are only part of the book. There is a wide-ranging selection of pieces finisht over the past decade, musings on Canadian history, Atlantic coast communities ("them able leave her ever"), tributes to Chaucer & Creeley, & the long poems about his travels around the world.

The last has always been a rich source for his most Canadian poems. They often use a favorite device of recounting a personal meeting with one man of the place, or another of finding the poet feted by the local professors or writing ladies. As he earlier treated the Caribbean & Latin America, now he treats the South Pacific. In the travel poems the language is always vigorous, thick with extra-strong verbs & dense with rime:

poet-tree 1



poet-tree 2

i fear that i shall never make
a poem slippier than a snake
or oozing with as fine a juice
as runs in girls or even spruce
no i wont make not now nor later
pnomes as luverlee as pertaters
trees is made by fauns or satyrs
but only taters make pertaters
& trees is grown by sun from sod
& so are the sods who need a god
but poettrees lack any clue
they just need me & maybe you

Reprinted from Earle Birney's Rag & Bone Shop, McClelland & Stewart

Knotheaded men in seaboots all the way from Hokkaido
crowded on a moored fishtank built like a tug
They've been catching tuna for rice & sharks
for the fun & fins drying on the rigging now

There's talk that Birney's next book will be a collection of his travel pieces. I, for one, will look forward to it. The Europeanized American critics in our universities will dislike it, & some of our older reviewers will wonder when the fellow will settle down. Better they should ask when does the next jet leave.

Twice winner of the Governor-General's Gold Medal for poetry and winner of a Canada Council medal, Earle Birney, BA'26, MA, PhD(Toronto), taught at UBC from 1946 to 1966. George Bowering, BA'60, MA'63, currently poet in residence at Sir George Williams University, won the 1970 Governor-General's medal for his poetry.

A Pleasing Potpourri Of Poetry

Contemporary Poetry of British Columbia
Volume one
Editor-in-chief J. Michael Yates
Sono Nis Press, Vancouver, $7.95

VIVECA OHM

THE FIRST GLANCE at this book is apt to stir some uneasy suspicions. That inevitable Kwakiutl Raven glares from the cover. But inside are 54 poets whose connection with B.C. seem, in many cases, to be the briefest coincidence.

Fifty-four? It seems as if the editors, desperate to produce the biggest anthology possible, had snatched up anyone who ever uttered a poetic sound—whether in a university classroom or in the privacy of a Vancouver Island beach hut—and slapped him between the covers of *Contemporary Poetry of British Columbia.*

Patience. This book is a slow-growing delight. It divests you, almost without your being aware of it, of the usual tight attitudes about anthologies:

What are all these unknowns doing here? Where is the particular B.C. flavour? Why these translations

Hitchhikers

White men ask me how I
am so old.
I tell them because I don't
drink
The white man's canned
milk.

We speak English be-
cause in my
Language mok'sin means
shoe
And for my wife mok'sin
means nose.

Look Mamma.
The valley here was all
for canoeing—
Remember?

—John Corsiglia

Reprinted from Contemporary Poetry of British Columbia, Sono Nis Press

from Polish? When the wisdom of the editors surfaces, it has more to do with freedom *from* choice than with rigid forms of classification.

Who is a B.C. poet? Earle Birney obviously is, and yet he has only one poem in the book (Not surprisingly, it is "Canada: Case History 1969"). Is it precisely because he is the most well-known of B.C. poets that he gets such thin representation, while several people who have never published anything previously, have three or four poems here?

Why not? Those whose place is so securely established have no need of matter-of-course homage. At the other end, should a poet as gifted as any of the familiar ones be excluded simply because his name has never appeared in *The Malahat Review?* The sinister magic of Sean Virgo and the withering Indian wryness of John Corsiglia have especially convincing claims in a B.C. anthology.

Out of habit we look for the B.C.-ness of the selections. Compulsively re-treading the academic mumblings about mythology and western trends, redolent of pine trees and open spaces and that sort of thing, we look in vain. Sure, many of the pieces do have the sort of atmosphere we could properly label "western"—notably those of Newlove, Ken Belford, and Charles Lillard.

But it soon becomes obvious that this had absolutely nothing to do with their inclusion in the book. In fact, editor Michael Yates regards this standard as nonsense, and makes it clear in the foreword: "British Columbian poetry is not unlike the poetry of other regions in Canada, nor unique in the rest of the world. What is truly significant in these pages would be significant in any other place, translated into any other language."

Yates and co-editors Andreas Schroeder and George McWhirter are all healthily represented in the book. Of course, you reply, what else could be expected? But your suspicions turn out to be unfounded. Their editor-ship aside, these three poets contribute some of the best works in the book.

I particularly like McWhirter's Catalan poems, with their vital portrait-strokes. The images stir sparks of surprise and joy in the mind that has been anaesthetized by the sluggish self-pity of many other selections.

There is some exciting stuff between these covers. Some of it is unexpected; most of it only confirms that we have some particularly good poets in this province. Stanley Cooperman is one; Dorothy Livesay and Lionel Kearns are up there too. But Susan Musgrave towers by herself in a clear, defiant cry, her pain and fire untrammeled by non-essentials, larger than pettiness, more real than our voices.

It is difficult to judge a poet from one selection, and several cases here suggest that if a name is not followed by at least two or three works, it might just as well be left out. But Frederick Candelaria's strangely claustrophobic "Hotel" says enough about his power, to be an exception.

Similarly David Bentley stands strongly on his own through a single poem called "Genesis". It is the wildly unabashed hyperbole of loving that makes the poem rare, especially when followed by the total disillusionment of Michael Finlay's "In Captivity."

No anthology can please throughout. There are poems here I consider superficial, repetitious, or too intellectualized to stand on their own. There are selections that make me wonder if far-fetched images and exclusive ego-groans are enough to make a poem.

There are several indifferent prose passages whose inclusion in this book I do not understand. Nor do I understand how Polish poetry, even when translated by B.C. Poles, can qualify as contemporary poetry of British Columbia. The language of B.C. has never been anything but English—and Indian dialects—and translation is not the same as making poetry.

But the editors chose the widest scope possible, and in the last analysis, it is better to swing too wide than to knock off your own toe-nails. If there is a newness and freedom that might mean B.C., it lies in the way this book has been put together.

"Refreshing" is a patronizing word that I have never liked. I never thought a poetry anthology would defy me to find another. But in that word I wrap up *Contemporary Poetry of British Columbia* and offer it to you. □

Miss Viveca Ohm, a Vancouver freelance writer, graduated from UBC in 1969 with a BA in English. Mr. Yates is a former UBC associate professor of creative writing.

Bill Loiselle

Assistant history professor Stephen Straker emphasizes point in discussion of 'Science and the Illusions of Progress' in Cecil Green Park. The discussion, held in January, was the first in a series of evening discussions sponsored by the alumni association; next one is set for late March.

Top Speakers Coming To Town

THIS SPRING TWO VERY PROMINENT people will speak to meetings of UBC graduates under the sponsorship of the UBC Alumni Association.

On May 19, in the Hotel Vancouver, the noted consumer affairs crusader **Ralph Nader** will speak to the annual alumni dinner. Nader will speak on "Environmental Hazards: Man-Made and Man-Remedied". (For details, see page 3).

Earlier in the spring, however, the commerce alumni division will hold its annual meeting. A distinguished speaker (to be named later) will address the annual dinner which is planned for April. Commerce alumni members are in the process of finalizing details on this affair —a further announcement will be made as soon as the information is available.

The commerce alumni division will elect a new executive at their annual meeting. Nominations for the 1971-72 executive are now being received. Please contact Mrs. A. Vitols, Program Director, UBC Alumni Association, for further information.

Official Notice

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the UBC Alumni Association will be held at the hour of 8:30 p.m. on Wednesday, May 19, 1971 at the Vancouver Hotel, British Columbia Ballroom. Any two members of the UBC Alumni Association may nominate persons for the elective positions on the Board of Management pursuant to Section 8 of the By-laws of the Association. All nominations must be accompanied by the written consent of the nominee, and be in the hands of the Director of the Alumni Association, Cecil Green Park, 6251 N.W. Marine Drive, Vancouver 8, B.C., at least seven days before the date of the Annual Meeting.

Jack K. Stathers
Executive Director

Faculty Speakers Tour Interior

THE UBC ALUMNI ASSOCIATION is trying to take the University off Point Grey and out into the community. It's all part of the association's new program of serving as a bridge between the University and society.

Alumni branch meetings are an important feature in this program. A series of successful meetings were held in eastern Canada in February. UBC President **Walter Gage** spoke to meetings of about 200 alumni in Toronto, and 100 each in Ottawa and Montreal. He renewed acquaintance with many former students and outlined some of the new developments and trends at UBC.

In order to convey more information about UBC to people living in the Interior, the Alumni Association sponsored a series of public meetings during February at four Interior cities. They comprised a series of service club luncheons and evening public meetings in Penticton, Kelowna, Vernon and Kamloops. At them, **Dr. Joseph Gardner,** dean of forestry, spoke of "The Quiet Evolution in Forestry" and **Dr. Donald Williams,** associate dean of medicine, spoke of "The Health Care Team: A New Approach."

This program is to be continued later in the spring. Dean Gardner and, it is planned, **Dean J. F. McCreary** of medicine will address public and alumni meetings in Nanaimo on March 16, Port Alberni on March 17, and Campbell River on March 18. It is also planned that they, or other representatives of their respective faculties, will take another swing through the Interior later, speaking on April 20 in Castlegar, April 21 in Trail, and April 22 in Cranbrook.

Alumni Fund Wins Award

The UBC Alumni Fund organization has won first prize for the excellence of its alumni giving direct mail campaign in a competition involving 47 similar university organizations in northwest U.S. and Canada.

Ian C. Malcolm, director of the UBC Alumni Fund, was awarded the citation for excellence at a Pacific northwest conference on alumni giving, publications and public relations held in Portland, Oregon, on February 3-5. The conference was sponsored by district eight of the American Alumni Council.

The UBC Alumni Fund entry in the competition comprised a series of pamphlets outlining UBC's need for alumni financial assistance. A notable part of the UBC Alumni Fund direct mail campaign involved a set of pamphlets describing the new developments in the various UBC faculties and pointing out their financial handicaps.

While most of the competitors were from American universities, it is noteworthy that Simon Fraser University also placed in the top five in the competition. The competition involved alumni giving organizations at universities in B.C., Alberta, Saskatchewan, Washington, Idaho and Oregon.

Continuing Education News

MEDIA MATTERS . . . the Center takes to the tube with a special series of public affairs programs via UBC NOW on Channel 10 Cablevision. Idea is to provide more in-depth looks at national and international affairs using the university's resources. Following a positive audience response to the initial program in February on "Nationalism and Violence in Quebec", further programs are set for Tuesdays at 7:30 pm. The March 2 program featured a conversation with former UBC professor **Paul Lin** on China with economics professor **Ralph Huenemann** and Asian studies graduate student **Neil Burton.** Series host is **Gerald Savory,** director of public affairs programs for the Center. Tune in. . .

NEW FACE AT THE CENTER . . . though not a UBC grad himself **Jim Sellner** (Western Ontario and Waterloo) will be concerned with the continuing education of UBC graduates in community and regional planning as director of programs in that field for the Center. Activities will also include related public interest programs.

SUPEREDUCATION . . . "If there's a superform of continuing education it has to be educational-travel," enthused a recent participant in a Center study-tour to Japan. Anyone seeking super-travel-cum-education experience during 1971 may choose from Greece, Mexico, Japan, England, Tunisia, Italy and if permission is granted to travel there, China, among the destinations of nine programs being offered by the Center. Programs include four courses of directed study abroad for credit or non-credit and five general educational-travel tours. Brochures on all are available from the Center.

SEND FOR the just-published Occasional Paper Number Five of the Center. Titled, "On the University-Community Symbiosis", it examines some of the intricate and critical relationships between these two entities. It is the address given by noted Canadian adult educator and former UBC faculty member **Alan M. Thomas** at an inaugural event for the Center for Continuing Education in November. Price is $1.

PROVINCE-WIDE PROGRAMS . . . continuing legal education programs will be held March 5 and 6 in Prince George, April 15, 16 and 17 in Kamloops and April 23 and 24 in the Kootenay district . . . the Center and the Alumni Association are jointly offering five continuing education programs at locations in the province. For further details contact the UBC Center for Continuing Education. . .

Jo Lynn Hoegg.

Belshaw/continued from p. 6

cussion, in a public institution devoted to that end.

The committees and man-hours painfully devoted to evaluation in connection with rank and tenure recommendations have a significance which goes far beyond judgments about particular individuals. This is an instrument for soul-searching and analysis. It leads to exchange of views about criteria, indeed, even argument between colleagues in a department, and between department representatives and members of other departments involved in the process of evaluation. The instrument is blunt, the communication pretty rough at times, and the arguments often ambiguous. But it forces us —yes, even Department Heads, Dr. Young—to be more specific in our thinking; it has made some departments face up to the development and communication of criteria for department standards, and as time goes on it creates the possibility for the discussion of objectives. (Incidentally, never yet, in any of the committees with which I have served, have the criteria been quantified, as Dr. Young alleges.)

Let it be quite clear. This is a necessary process. No university of stature has found a substitute, though the process varies in form from place to place. Do away with rank in our present form, and you will simply substitute something else.

Personally, I would prefer to be more, rather than less restrictive, about the title of full Professor. I think that in the English-speaking world, the title should be in the form of an academic honour, to indicate the recognition of achieved accomplishment of major proportions, communicated to the international world of scholars of which we are a part. Despite weaknesses here and there, the title *does* have something of this character at UBC, and we should be proud of it. As for the other titles, I prefer the British nomenclature to our own, because although they are archaic, they look like job descriptions, and statements of achieved experience, which is what they should be. □

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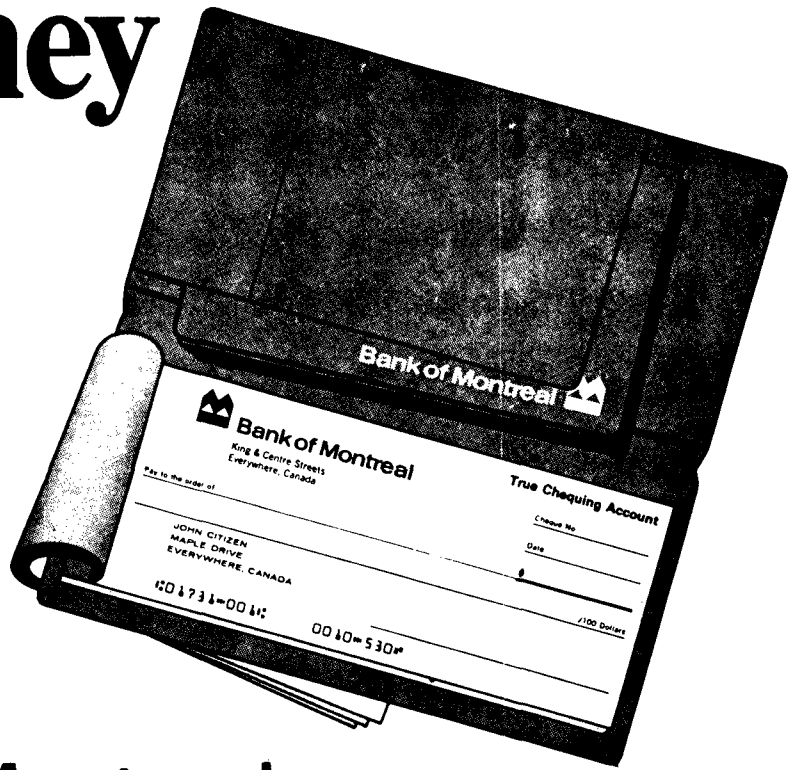

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letters to the editor

Nothing Hopeful in Chronicle

In reply to Robert McKenzie's article from the London School of Economics and the statement that England is no longer a world power came this inspiration on modern western man:

" 'is idees are all in English,
'is idees come from God,
'is idees are all in English
till 'e 'its the blighty sod."

Regrets for finding nothing precise and hopeful in Vol. 24, No. 4, Winter 1970 of your illustrious *Chronicle*.

(Miss) Joan E. Edwards, BA'31,
Vancouver.

Stunning Incomprehension

Trevor Lautens' enthusiastic review of *Stephen Leacock* by David M. Legate (*Chronicle*, winter '70) contains one very questionable piece of criticism which ought not to pass unchallenged.

He says: "On the debit side, while Legate offers a good choice of representative funny bits from the Leacock canon, paradoxically he knows little about humour." (Where do you think the "good choice" comes from, Mr. Lautens? Presumably we are to put it down to happy chance that an author who knows little about humour just happens to make a good selection of representative funny bits. But Mr. Lautens is about to prove his case. Read on.) "Typically, he quotes Leacock's well-known remark about his doctorate in philosophy: 'The meaning of this last degree is that the recipient of instruction is examined for the last time in his life and is pronounced completely full. After this, no new ideas can be imparted to him'. With stunning incomprehension Legate attributes this superb witticism to 'false modesty'. There are many such curious judgements."

It's a pity that Mr. Lautens does not give us any further examples of these "curious judgements". For in this case the curious judgement comes not from Mr. Legate but from Mr. Lautens. For, just one paragraph before he quotes Leacock's witticism about his doctorate, David Legate writes . . . "Leacock treasured his PhD for ever after. It represented the fruit of much hard work and financial strain on his part and he didn't propose to let people forget it. As a pose he spoofed the accomplishment. . ."

The second instance of this "spoofing" which Legate gives us is Leacock's famous quote. So there we have Leacock poking fun at an achievement of which he is in fact extremely proud. I call that "false modesty". So, I think, would every intelligent reader who is not, like Mr. Lautens, guilty of "stunning incomprehension."

Douglas M. Gibson,
Editor, Doubleday Canada Ltd.,
Toronto.

Lautens To The Defence

Dear Mr. Gibson:

"False modesty", whatever else it is, is not in itself a humorous pose, or, if you like, part of a humorist's persona. If your exegis is correct, Legate's difficulty is that he awkwardly expresses his understanding of Leacock's humour, as opposed to having the good sense to enjoy it, just as I have the good taste to enjoy Iris Murdoch and Isaac Bashevis Singer and the Sonnets without necessarily having the faculty of adequately explaining why I do so. In fairness, the mother lode of humour may be inherently elusive; as Legate notes, Leacock himself (like other humorists) couldn't adequately explain where it lies. I haven't got my copy of his book before me, but I marked many other passages in which his appreciation of Leacock's humour was either off-target or (to accept the implications of your point) unclearly expressed. Since Legate couldn't perceive the wild funniness of soberly approving in his text a judgement in an article he quoted which, as the footnotes reveal, was written by himself, I assumed the former.

Trevor Lautens,
Vancouver.

Male Chauvinist Cover?

Women's Liberation Front groups have had heavy weather to reach me, bogged down in middle age. I must confess, however, that I did react to the cover of the recent *Chronicle* (winter '70) which arrived to carry the message that Quebec is an all-male preserve and no women are interested in the Québecois movements or the FLQ.

Ask James Cross.

M. A. Read, B'Ed'69,
North Vancouver.

(The cover was designed by a very talented woman, Annette Breukelman.—Ed.)

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Edward W. Scott

COMMUNICATION. COMMUNITY. ECUMENISM. These are the three key words in the lexicon of the **Rt. Rev. Edward Walter Scott,** the new primate of the Anglican Church of Canada.

Ted Scott, as he prefers to be called, sees his new role as involving responsibility in these three areas. "One of my main responsibilities," he told the *Chronicle,* "will be to develop a much greater sense of community within the Anglican Church as whole and a much more open context of the Anglican Church in relationship to other groups in society. A second responsibility will involve speaking in the name of the church to government, to the media and to society generally—to focus on issues we think need to be raised in society. The third responsibility will be to serve as contact person in the Anglican Church for ecumenical activities in terms of other communions and also with other provinces of the Anglican communion elsewhere in the world."

Overwhelming support from youth delegates to the recent general synod of the Anglican Church in Niagara Falls enabled the 51-year-old former Bishop of Kootenay to be elected primate over Archbishop William Wright of Algoma by 72 to 61 votes. Ted Scott puts his election down to a new forward-looking mood in the church. "I think I have been known as a person who believes we should be making changes in making the church more effective. God's basic concern is with the world, not an institution."

A native of Edmonton, Bishop Scott obtained his BA from UBC in 1940 and his Licentiate in Theology from Anglican Theological College in 1942. Since then, he has served as a parish priest in Prince Rupert, Fort Garry, and Winnipeg, and as secretary of the Student Christian Movement at the University of Manitoba. In 1960 he became diocesan director of social service for Rupert's Land, a post he held until 1964 when he became associate general secretary of the church's council for social service. In 1966 he became Bishop of Kootenay. His new post will require that he move from sunny Kelowna to Toronto.

The Anglican Church's style in future may well come to reflect that of Bishop Scott. A very pleasant, congenial, open sort of person, he is very eager to ensure the church meets the real needs of people today—but not at the expense of the church's eternal truths. Caught up in a period of rapid change, the church in the recent past, he feels, exhibited signs of confusion as to what was its true role. He believes the church needs to focus more on helping people find meaning in their lives.

A hopeful sign, to Bishop Scott, is that the drift away from the church seems to have levelled off. Youth particularly are showing new interest in religion (in its broadest sense) in their experimentation with eastern religions and sensitivity training. "I'm not sure they will come back to the Christian church in its institutional form," said Bishop Scott. "But I have a personal conviction that the deeper they look for truth the more they will come to affirm the kind of things that Jesus Christ affirmed, whether they look for it in eastern religions or elsewhere. I think they will come back to a deeper sense of community in which Christian insights will play a real part."

spot light

20's

One of Oregon's most active conservationists, **Dr. David B. Charlton,** BA'25, has been appointed chairman of the Liveable Oregon Committee. Currently he is also serving as advisor to the Pacific Marine Fisheries Commission and as chairman of the environmental standards committee of the Portland Chamber of Commerce. . . . 45 years service to education in British Columbia—a record to be proud of, and it belongs to **Franklin P. Levirs,** BA'26, MA'31, MEd(Idaho). Until the end of last year he was superintendent of education, a post he had held since 1965. Before joining the provincial department as a school inspector in 1945 he spent nearly 20 years as teacher and later principal in Kootenay schools. In his years as superintendent he was responsible for a major reorganization of the school curriculum and also served on many committees—as a government appointee to the senate of the University of Victoria—a member of the federal committee on Yukon education—even the *Chronicle* had the benefit of his advice when he served a term as a member of the editorial board.

30's

John E. Bell, BA'33, MA, DEd(Columbia), director of the Mental Research Intitute in California, is the 1970 recipient of the distinguished service award of the clinical psychology division of the American Psychological Association. He was one of the orginators of family group therapy. . . . **Arthur J. F. Johnson,** BA'35, MA'36, a Vancouver lawyer and former chairman of the Vancouver School Board has been appointed to the Vancouver Police Commission.

40's

In November 1945 a joint announcement from Ottawa and London told of the posthumous awarding of the Victoria Cross to **Robert Hampton Gray,** DSC, Arts'41. On August 9 of that year he was leading an attack on a Japanese des-

Franklin Levirs

Lewis Greensword

John Braithwaite

troyer outside Tokyo Bay when his plane was hit. He stayed in the flaming plane to his target, destroying the ship just before his plane plunged into the sea. A plaque commemorating his bravery was presented to UBC by the Royal Canadian Legion, and was unveiled in the foyer of the Memorial Gymnasium last Nov. 10. Marking the occasion, President Gage commented that while many of today's students would never have to know the sacrifice made by so many men and women, if the occasion did arise men like Lt. Gray would be an inspiration to them. He concluded by thanking the Legion, both for the plaque and its continuing interest and support of UBC's students.

Gordon M. Bell, BASc'42, heads a new geological research section for the Aluminium Company of America in New Kensington, PA. . . Two new appointments at B.C. Tel—**Gordon F. McFarlane,** BASc'50, becomes vice-president of corporate development and **Gilbert F. Auchinleck,** BASc'44, will be vice-president with responsibility for staff services in the operations areas.

Labour law expert, **Alfred W. R. Carrothers,** BA'47, LLB'48, LLM(Harvard), president of the University of Calgary, has been appointed alternate chairman of the public service arbitration commission. . . . **James W. Greig,** BCom'48, is now vice-president, planning and management services with Crown Zellerbach Canada. He had been director of economic planning with the company since 1968. . . . Problems in B.C.'s ranching industry will be the focus of **James E. Miltimore's,** BSA'48, MS, PhD(Oregon State), attention now that he heads the Canada Agriculture research station at Kamloops. . . . Author of the best-seller *The Kingdom Carver,* **Ernest G. Perrault,** BA'48, has been appointed public relations director of Roberts/Fenton/McConnell. Before joining the company seven years ago as special projects director, he was at one time information officer at UBC and later publicity director of the Vancouver Festival in its early years.

John Anderson, LLB'49, has been appointed a vice-president, treasurer, and a director of West Coast Transmission. . . . **James A. Brown,** BCom'49, is doing a lot of travelling around Europe these days. He was recently appointed as a advisor in retail merchandising with Chevron Oil, Europe. From headquarters in Brussels, he visits many of the EEC countries and Britain. . . . **Duncan W. Heddle,** BASc'49, MASc'51, is now Cominco's assistant chief geologist for their western exploration district. . . . **Maurice Victor,** BA'49, BSP'51, has been appointed manager of the biological production section of Merck Sharp & Dohme in West Point, Pa. . . .

50's

After some years in the law game in B.C. **Bruce K. Arlidge,** BA'50, LLB'51, has moved his wife and six children (in assorted sizes) to Toronto where he is taking his master's year at Osgood/York—with teaching plans in his future. . . . At the University of Manitoba, **John MacDiarmid,** BPE'50, is now head of the school of physical education. He joins a fellow grad at the top of the academic heap—**Howard Nixon,** BPE'51, who is director of the physical education school at the University of Saskatchewan.

Britain's former prime minister, Harold Wilson and **Ronald J. Baker,** BA'51, MA'53, president of the University of Prince Edward Island, shared the spotlight at the fall convocation of the University of New Brunswick. Both were awarded honorary doctor of laws degrees along with Dr. M. A. Savoie, president of the University of Moncton and Professor K. Wiener, an internationally known authority on inorganic chemistry. . . . After three years as principal of Selkirk Community College, **Andrew E. Soles,** BA'51, MEd'68, has been named provincial superintendent of post-secondary education in B.C.

Lewis H. Greensword, BArch'52, has moved again and is now director of the municipal grants division of the federal department of finance. . . . **Mrs. Dorothy Mary Chave Hersberg,** BA'52, BSW'53, MSW'55, MA'62, has recently completed her doctoral studies in sociology and social work at the University of Michigan.

At one time he was the youngest warden ever to be appointed in the federal prison system. Now **John Braithwaite,** BA'53, BSW'55, MSW'56, is now being billed as "one of North America's leading penologists"—that's from his boss the Solicitor-General of Canada. As the new associate deputy commissioner of the federal prison system he will be responsible for prisoner programs in the system's 35 institutions. He began his career on the staff of the Haney Correctional Institute and was made warden there in 1958. He and one of his successors at Haney, **Edgar W. Epp,** BA(Bethel), BSW'59, MSW(Manitoba), share some of the same ideas on the re-intergration of prisoners to 'normal' society and plan to put them into practise in their new posts. Edgar Epp, who has been warden at Haney for the past three years has now moved to Ontario to co-ordinate a new community participation program for the Ontario corrections service.

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Paul Bass, BSP'53, MA'55, PhD(McGill), has joined the faculty at the University of Wisconsin as professor of pharmacy and medicine. . . . **Robin B. Leckie,** BA'53, has been appointed vice-president and head of the U.S. operations of the Manufacturers Life Insurance Co.

Mrs. Robert Hoehn (Margaret Maier Guest), BA(Sask.), MA'54, is now at the University of Colorado where she is assistant professor of neurology and is continuing her research on Parkinson's disease. . . . Lotus Land claims another—**Melvin Shelly,** BASc'55, MBA'57, returns from 10 years on the prairies to be city manager for Burnaby. He has been city engineer in Vernon and Moose Jaw and city manager in Brandon before returning to Moose Jaw in 1964 as its city manager.

In November **Arthur H. Houston,** MA'56, PhD'58, travelled to Japan to participate in an international seminar on environmental relations of fishes. Dr. Houston, who is professor of biology at Marquette University and adjunct professor of physiology at the medical college of the University of Wisconsin was chairman of one of the panels and also presented a paper on temperature effects. . . . **Michael Donald Atkins,** BA'56, MSc'60, is an associate professor at San Diego State and is teaching entomology . . . **H. Douglas Foerster,** BA'57, has been named head of the oil and gas program of Great Northern Petroleums and Mines. . . . **John H. McArthur,** BCom'57, MBA, PhD(Harvard), is now professor of business administration at Harvard.

Alumni association president, **Barrie Lindsay,** BCom'58, is now executive assistant to the general manager of Johnston Terminals. He has been with the company since 1959 and will have special responsibility for international traffic. . . . Two former Vancouver city prosecutors, **Nancy Morrison,** BA'58, LLB(Toronto) and **Mrs. Wanda Deane Garrow,** BA'63, LLB'66, have set up practise in B.C.'s newest historical area, Vancouver's Gastown.

Lt. Com. H. A. (Mike) Cooper, BA'59, is now senior staff finance officer at Maritime Command headquarters in Halifax. . . . **Robert H. Fairbairn,** MD'59, a psychiatrist in Denver, has been named an assistant clinical professor on the volunteer medical faculty at the University of Colorado. . . . **George Pederson,** BA'59, MA(Wash.) PhD(Chicago), is associate director of the Mid-west Administration Centre at the University of Chicago.

60's

E. A. Constantinidis, BA'60, is now in Sarnia, Ontario where he is manager of the business development section of the Royal Trust Company for the Sarnia area, as well as being manager of the Oak Acres branch of the company. . . . **Alan R. Gemmell,** BASc(Toronto), MASc'60, is supervisor of project engineering in the industrial chemical division of Hooker Chemical in Niagara Falls, N.Y. . . . **Walter Worobey,** BASc'60, MSc, PhD (Rutgers), is with Bell Telephone in Allentown, Pa., where he is a supervisor of a research technology group.

Nigel Kent-Barber, BA'61, PhD(Sorbonne) doesn't seem to be suffering too much—surrounded by palm trees, warm sun, cheap, good wine, and fabulous French cooking—but he says that it is a pity that it's 8,000 miles from home. All these extra benefits come with his appointment as visiting professor in modern history at the University of Toulouse. . . . Last fall members of the Commerce division of the association met to hear **J. David Mooney,** BA'61, general manager of Marathon Realty in B.C., des-

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cribe the development plans for Project 200 in downtown Vancouver. Now that he has been appointed the vice-president, development for the company—they may one day hear CPR's plans for the redevelopment of Canada. . . . **Sid L. Brail,** BPE'62, MSW(Penn.), is now living in West Orange, N.J., where he is assistant executive director of the Essex county YM-YWHA. Previously he and his family were in Montreal where he was a branch director with the 'Y'.

Bryan W. Finnigan, BA'63, MA(Minn.) PhD(Manitoba), is currently associate professor of sociology and assistant to the dean of arts at the University of Lethbridge. . . . Over on Vancouver Island, in Saanichton, there's a most unusual family—its members have included at various times, black bear cubs, cougar kittens, fur seals, bald eagles and the usual family-type dog—all being cared for by—**David Hancock,** BSc'63 and his wife Lyn. Their project, a wildlife conservation centre has been spreading the message of conservation through wildlife research and a public education program that has included television and movie features as well as books and magazine articles. David has recently published an account of his experiences with the bald eagles on the B.C. coast—*Adventure With Eagles.* Their newest film—*Pacific Wilderness*— a journey with David and Lyn and their pet raccoon, Rocky, down the west coast of Canada and the U.S., will be shown in many B.C. communities. . . . **Robert M. Sitter,** BASc'63, MBA'69, is now with C. D. Schultz & Co. as a consultant in the application of economics and management science to forestry development problems.

Robin Lake, BA'64, is now at California State Polytechnic College as assistant professor of speech and drama. He originally went to the U.S. on a Canada Council fellowship after very active participation in Vancouver's theatrical scene. At different times he was tour manager for Holiday Theatre, stage manager for the Playhouse and the Vancouver Festival and director of the French productions of the Troupe Molière. . . . **Malcolm T. Bond,** BSA'65, DVM (Guelph) has returned to B.C. and has begun his veterinary practice in Langley. . . . **Karl H. Elsner,** BCom'65 is in Germany with the Frankfurt office of Peat, Marwick, Mitchell. . . . **Louise Smith,** BHE'65, has returned from two years as a CUSO volunteer in Nigeria. She is again teaching at Britannia secondary school in Vancouver where she is head of the home economics department.

We're soon going to have enough UBC grads in Switzerland to set up a branch there. Two new additions are **Mr. and Mrs. Daniel J. Kennedy,** BSc'66, ScD (MIT), (Wendy Gibbs, BSc'66, MSc(West. Ont.). Daniel is working on nuclear power plant engineering at Brown, Boveri in Baden and Wendy is doing biochemical research for isotope production at the Swiss Federal Institute for Reactor Research. . . . **W. Bruce Mitchell,** BA'66, MA'67, has finished his doctoral work at the University of Liverpool and is teaching geography at the University of Waterloo. . . . In Dunedin, New Zealand, **William D. Worster,** BA'66, MSW'70 is lecturing in psychiatric social work at the medical school of the University of Otago.

70's

If you're in Prince George—or PG as the locals call it—and you decide to see a flick—drop in and say hello to **Scott Sunderland,** BA'69, who is manager of the Spruceland Theatre. Previously he was manager of the Famous Players Denman Place theatres in Vancouver.

births

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Claydon, BA'69, (Shirley Dillingham, BA'69), a son, George Donovan, Nov. 30, 1970, in Richmond. . . . **Mr. and Mrs. James Coyne,** BA'68, a daughter, Sara Louise, Oct. 30, 1970, in White Rock. . . . **Mr. and Mrs. John S. Keenlyside,** BA'66, (Wendy Barber, BA'68), a son, Peter John, Aug. 12, 1970, in Vancouver. . . . **Mr. and Mrs. Stanley J. Nicholson,** (Carolyn M. Wright, BA'63, MA'67), a daughter, Adrienne Louise, Dec. 9, 1970, in North Vancouver . . . . **Mr. and Mrs. Brian E. McCrea,** BCom'64, LLB'67, (Wendy J. F. Smith, BSR'64), a daughter, Meghan Lee, Dec. 12, 1970, in North Vancouver. . . . **Mr. and Mrs. Peter Malcolm,** BA'60, (Helen Davidson, BEd'64), a son, Paul Geoffrey, Oct. 29, 1970, in Victoria. . . . **Mr. and Mrs. William E. Norquist,** BASc'65, (Joan Latimer, BHE'65), a daughter, Nov. 15, 1970, in Orillia, Ont. . . . **Mr. and Mrs. Kyle R. Mitchell,** BCom'65, LLB'66, a son, Reid Alexander, Feb. 2, 1970, in Vancouver. . . . **Dr. and Mrs. Donald Ritter,** (Edith Duerksen, BSc'62), a daughter, Kristina Larissa Sarah, Oct. 8, 1970, in Allentown, Pa . . . . . **Mr. and Mrs. John Toochin,** BEd'69, (Myra Helen Billingsley, BSc'60), a son, Richard George, Nov. 6, 1969, in Vancouver. . . . **Mr. and Mrs. W. Douglas Stewart,** BCom'62, LLB'63, (Penny Stamp, BCom' 62), a daughter, Allison Maureen, April 4, 1970 in Ottawa.

marriages

Hinkle-Burge. Thomas Carl Hinkle III to Marjorie Ann Burge, BA'65, May 1968, in Laos. . . . **Holtby-Wilson.** Robert G. Holtby, BSA'67 to Margaret Wilson, BHE'66, Aug. 29, 1970, in Prince George . . . . **Mitchell-Randall.** Alexander Keith Mitchell, BA'67 to Mary Jane Randall, Nov. 5, 1970, in Vancouver. . . . **Simpson-McNulty.** Hamish Ian F. Simpson, BA'57 to Patricia Jane McNulty, July 25, 1970 in Woodford, England. . . . **Van Veen-Thom.** Allard van Veen to Valerie Thom, BEd'68, Feb. 13, 1971, in New Westminster. . . . **Zingel-Dyk.** Richard Zingel, BASc'63 to Lydia F. Dyk, Sept. 5, 1970, in Chilliwack.

deaths

Joseph F. Brown, BA'23, MA'25, Dec. 20, 1970 in Vancouver. One of the original Great Trekkers, he was the first recipient of the Great Trek Award for his service to the university as a senate member and first chairman of the alumni —UBC development fund. He was past president of Brown Bros. Florists, a former member of the Board of Broadcast Governors and a past president of the PNE in Vancouver. He is survived by his wife, son, John, BCom'55 and daughters, Jacolyn (Mrs. A. M. Currie), BA '57, BSW'58, Mary (Mrs. H. G. Ewanchuk) BA'60, BSW'61, Shirley, BHE'63 and Nancy.

Frank E. Buck, BSA (McGill), DSc'53, Dec. 13, 1970 in Vancouver. In the early years on the Point Grey campus he was responsible for planning much of the original campus planting. One of the founding members of the Agricultural Institue of Canada, he was named emeritus professor of horticulture on his retirement in 1949 after 30 years of teaching at UBC. He is survived by two sons, Frank, BASc'43, MASc'44 and Paul, BSA '44, and a daughter.

John M. Coles, BA'47, MD (Toronto), Feb. 22, 1970 in Penticton. After postgraduate work in the U.S., he practised psychiatry in Vancouver before moving to Penticton in 1967. He is survived by his wife and daughter.

Kenneth D. Dick, MD'57, accidentally Oct., 1970 in Nigeria. As a medical missionary with the Plymouth Brethren Assembly one of his major projects had been building a hospital at I Yale Station in northern Nigeria. He is survived by his wife and seven children.

Gilbert Elian, LLB'69, Oct. 5, 1970 in Prince George.

Ralph K. Farris, BA'29, Jan. 18, 1970 in Vancouver. Survived by his wife, three daughters (Jennifer, BA'67), mother, Mrs. J. W. deB. Farris, LLD'42 and brother, John, BA'32 and sister, Katherine (Mrs. C. Y. Robson), BA'28.

Alfred L. Flook, BASc'70, accidentally Aug. 29, 1970 near Kimberley.

John R. Fournier, BASc'22, Jan. 1971 in Haney. He retired in 1958 from a teaching career of over 30 years—a period broken only by service in the RCAF during the Second World War. He is survived by his wife (Margaret Watt, BA'21) and two sons, John, BCom'58 and Robert, BA'60.

Leslie W. Graham, BASc'32, Sept. 22, 1970 in Vancouver. He is survived by his wife and son.

Norman L. Hansen, BSA'53, Sept. 30, 1970 in Vancouver. He was well known throughout B.C.'s farming communities through his work on CBC radio and television. One of the early hosts for the television program "Country Calendar," he was currently supervisor of agricultural and resources broadcasting for CBC Radio. One of his first elected offices was as president of the Agricultural Undergraduate Society; in later years he went on to serve as alderman and police commissioner in Port Moody. He is survived by his wife, son, daughter, two brothers and two sisters.

Geoffrey R. L. Higgs, BA'59, LLB'64, accidentally Sept. 12, 1970 on the Sechelt Penninsula. His years at UBC alternated with periods on the coastal tow boats, after earning his law degree he also qualified as a master mariner—the seventh in his family to be 'Captain Higgs'. He is survived by his wife, son and daughter.

Mrs. John N. King, (Dylora M. Swencisky), BA'19, Dec. 7, 1970 in Vancouver. Survived by her husband, brother, Alfred, BA'20 and sister, Laura, BA'20.

George Lam, BA'27, Oct. 24, 1970 in Vancouver. Survived by his wife, and daughter, Mrs. Walter Wong, (Diana), BA'56.

Claude P. Leckie, BSA'21, MSA'24, Dec. 29, 1970 in Vancouver. Survived by his wife and son, Richard, BA'65.

Ivan A. Lopatin, MA'29, April 1970 in Los Angeles, Calif.

Harold McArthur, BA'34, Oct. 9, 1970 in Kamloops. Survived by his wife, brother and son, Charles, BA'50.

John McGowan, BASc'42, Feb. 1970 in Rossland. He held several senior positions with Consolidated Mining and Smelting, including supervisor of research services and head of the chemical process research division. He is survived by his wife.

Iain M. McLeod, BA'56, DMD(Western Ontario), Nov. 24, 1970 in Vancouver. He practised dentistry with the Public Health Department in Vancouver.

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Mrs. Walter S. Owen, (Jean Margaret Dowler), BA'29, May 25, 1970 in Vancouver. Survived by her husband and brother.

Arabell Pierson, BA'35, BLS (Illinois), July, 1970 in Vancouver. A librarian with the Vancouver Public Library, she is survived by her sister.

Jonathan M. Pretty, BCom'32, Oct. 15, 1970 in Vancouver. He joined Cockfield Brown Advertising in Toronto shortly after graduation and returned to that company after five years service in the Canadian Navy in the Second World War. A former president and general manager of Peace River Glass, he had returned to Vancouver to do consulting work in the advertising field. Survived by his wife, daughter, Marilyn, BSc'70 and two sons, (Robert, Sc 3.).

Mary Elizabeth Pullen, BA'41, May 1970 in Vancouver. Since 1943 she was a staff member at RCMP headquarters in Vancouver. Survived by her step-brother.

Gertrude K. Reid, BA'19, July 27, 1970 in Vancouver.

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Harry T. Logan

Harry T. Logan, M.C., BA(McGill), MA (Oxford), LLD'65. February 25, 1971 in Vancouver. 'A scholar and a gentleman' the words describe only part of Harry Logan's contribution to UBC and Canada—it is necessary to add both soldier and educator to the list. On his graduation from McGill College (Vancouver) he went to Oxford as B.C.'s Rhodes Scholar. When he returned in 1913 he was appointed a lecturer in classics at McGill. When UBC finally opened its doors officially two years later, he was a member of the committee that drew up the first Alma Mater Society constitution. Later that year he went off to war—serving with the 72nd Seaforth Highlanders. As commander of a machine gun battalion—known to his troops as 'Hell-fire Harry'—he rose to the rank of major and won the Military Cross. Later as Colonel Logan he was the first commanding officer of the UBC Canadian Officer Training Corps, retiring in 1930. After the Armistice his return to UBC was delayed until 1920 while he wrote a history of the Canadian Machine Gun Corps. He left UBC a second time to be principal of the Fairbridge Farm School on Vancouver Island. He was later general secretary of the society that brought underprivileged children from England to live at the school. He returned to UBC in 1949 as professor and head of the department of classics. He 'retired', a professor emeritus, in 1953, but continued as a special lecturer until 1967 when he was the last original faculty member still teaching at UBC. During this period he also found time to edit the *Chronicle* for six years. He served two periods on the university senate that total almost 24 years—for six of which he was a senate representative on the board of governors. The students honored him for his contributions to the university when they named him as the Great Trekker in 1960.

At the 1965 congregation which awarded Dr. Logan his honorary degree, former President John B. Macdonald said Dr. Logan ". . . had won outstanding distinction as a student, soldier, educational pioneer and chronicler, a wise and affectionately-regarded teacher whose obvious humanity has been for more than half a century a source of vital inspiration for hundreds of students." He is survived by his wife, daughter, Barbara (Mrs. A. Tunis) Nursing '44 and son Kenneth, BSF'49, and four grandchildren.

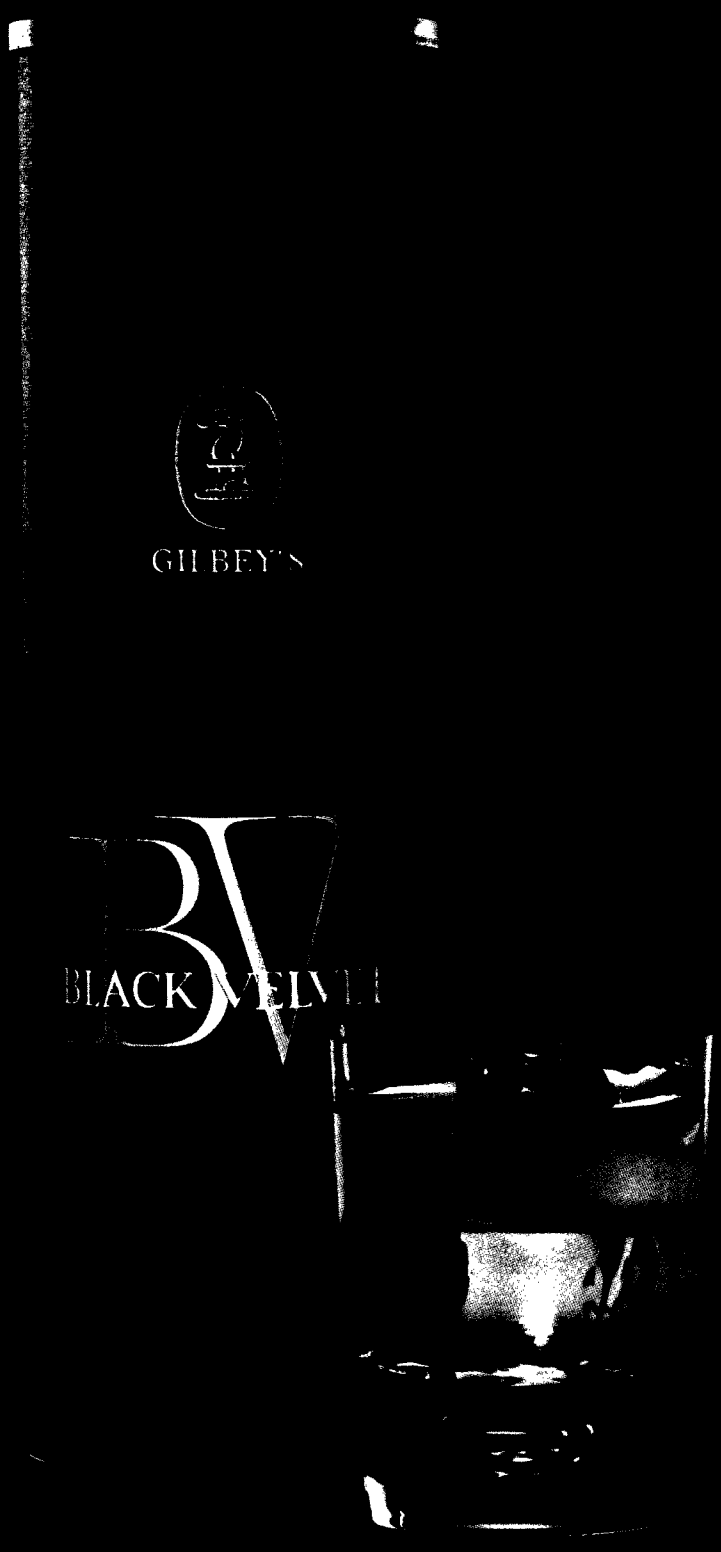
Alfred Rive, BA'21, MLitt. (Cambridge), PhD (California), LLD'53. A member of UBC's first student body in 1915, his academic work was interrupted when he enlisted in the Western Universities Battalion for service in the First World War. In May, 1917 he was seriously wounded at Avion and was invalided home to Vancouver where he returned to graduate from UBC. In 1930 when he was assistant professor of political economy at Yale he left the academic world to join the Canadian external affairs department. One of his first foreign assignments was as a staff member on the permanent Canadian delegation to the League of Nations in Geneva. He and his wife remained in Geneva until May, 1940 when they returned to Ottawa. During the war he was responsible for a special section in external affairs dealing with prisoners of war, internment and related areas. At the end of the war he was appointed high commissioner to New Zealand, serving until he returned to Canada in 1953 as a member of the directing staff of the National Defence College. Two years later he was named ambassador to Ireland where he served until his retirement in 1964. Survived by his wife, two sons (John, BA'67), two daughters, two brothers (Charles, BASc'26) and a sister.

George C. Robson, QC, BA'38, LLB (Toronto), Nov. 4, 1970 in Vancouver. After service with the RCAF in the Second World War he returned to Vancouver to begin a law practice—Robson, Alexander & Guest. A specialist in labour law, he was a past president of the Vancouver Bar Association. He served a term as chairman of the Vancouver School Board and was re-appointed to a four-year term on the Vancouver Police Commission in January, 1969. Survived by three sons, a daughter and his mother.

Charles C. Strachan, BSA'31, MS, PhD (Mass.), Dec. 1970 in Summerland. An internationally-known food technologist, he had been director of the federal department of agriculture research station at Summerland for the past 11 years. His association with the Summerland station began with a summer job in 1929 and was broken only by a period he spent as director of the research station at Morden, Manitoba and a FAO assignment in Greece. Survived by his wife (Kathleen Lacey, BSA'44), a daughter, two sons and sister, Mrs. D. S. Smith (Margaret), BA'37.

William F. Veitch, BCom'37, MA (Washington), Nov. 28, 1970 in Victoria. For more than 20 years he was with the provincial finance department, resigning as assistant deputy minister in 1965 to be deputy treasurer for Manitoba. He returned to a consulting practice in Victoria in 1969.

Herbert V. G. Wheeler, BASc'34, accidentally, May 23, 1970 near Templeton, Quebec. A structural engineer with the department of transport, he is survived by his wife (Eleanore Walker, BA'34), two sons and two daughters. □



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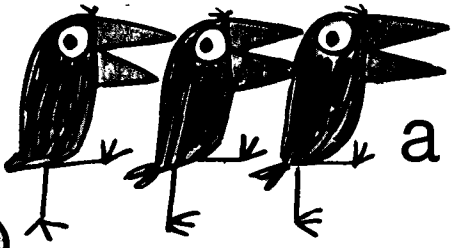
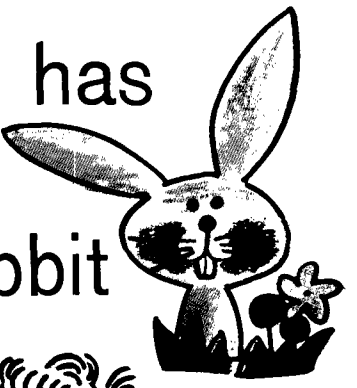
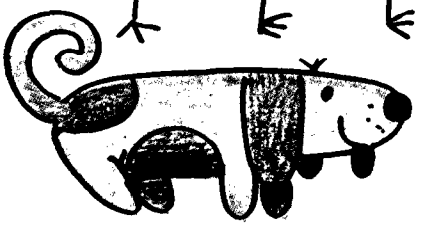
3 crows  a rabbit 

a dog  a train

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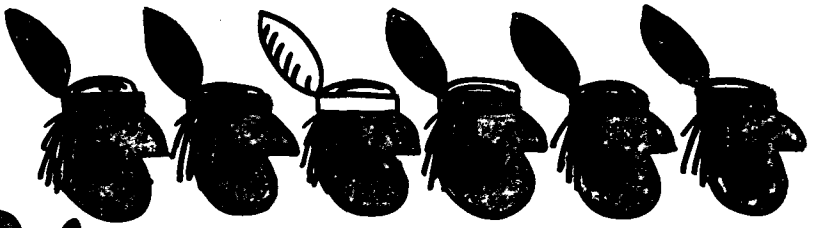
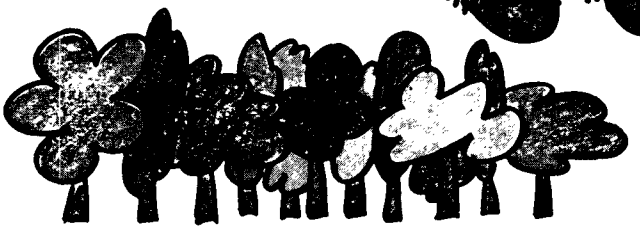
six Indians 

 and 29 trees?

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